CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28506—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-6		11-0 6-6
25-0 13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th Aug.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept.
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.I. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th "
MOSELLA	3387	700		10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 29, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARES to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-Books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. R. E. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
R. R. Doria BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of Immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 11th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 3, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class,	2nd Class,	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	13th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons, H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800 550	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 4, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on the 9th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,552 tons, on the 12th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on a future date FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 Tons, Captain N. Harrison, WILL SAIL for MARSEILLES direct, on 17th Instant. This Steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	29th Aug.

Passenger s can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 6th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of Quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1-lb. packets, per packet	1 6	1 9
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12	3 2
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12	7 10
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. packets	per packet	2 10	3 0
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. packets	per packet	3 0	3 6
HYSON, young (Green)	1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
ORANGE PEKOE, finest	1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1-lb. packets	per packet	1 0	1 2
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2-lb. packets	per packet	2 0	2 2
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0 10	0 11
CEYLON TEA of the very finest quality	„	1 8	1 10

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON
Is the remedy for all your complaints.
"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."
The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS!
FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.
UMBRELLAS!!
NATURAL STICKS.
THORPE AND CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.
GENT'S UMBRELLAS.

Extra Fine Black Alpaca	Rs.	5 8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	„	10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	„	12 8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield's	„	15 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	Rs.	7 8
Brown Twilled Silk	„	9 8
Brown Silk Twill	„	10 8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	„	11 8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined, various colours	„	4 8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBERRIES IN SYRUP.
(FRAISES AU JUS.)
MOST delicious, having the full flavour of the fresh Fruit.
Cash, Rs. 2-4; Credit, Rs. 2-8.
CHERRIES IN BRANDY, large bottles.
Cash, Rs. 1-8; Credit, Rs. 1-12.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTCH OATMEAL.
Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growth.
Per 2 lb. tins, cash 8 annas; credit 9 annas.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
THURBER'S FINEST QUALITY, IN PURE SYRUP.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Apples	per tin	0 9	0 10
Apricots	„	1 2	1 4
Pears	„	1 2	1 4
Greengages, Grapes, Plums, Peaches, White Cherries	„	1 5	1 8
Strawberries, Raspberries	„	1 0	1 2
Pineapple, finest, Singapore	„	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,
KEMP'S GREAT FEVER REMEDY.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—
"SEND quickly one largest size Bottle of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE; it is a very good Preparation; I prefer it to Quinine; and have recommended it to others."
(Signed) H. J. B.,
Palampore, Kangra Valley.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Liquor Chirettine, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3-0.
KEMP & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF PRICE
ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1891.
THE PRICE OF OUR
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS
Will be as follows:—
DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN BOMBAY, FREE OF COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	Syphons. Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	0 8	1 4
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)	0 12	1 8
Lemonade	0 12	3 0
Tonic Water	0 12	3 0
Gingerale	0 12	3 0
Gingerade	0 12	3 0
Plain Aerated Water	0 8	1 8
Medical Soda Water	0 12	1 8
Medical Soda Water (as Pharmacopœia)	0 12	1 8
Seltzer Water	0 12	3 0
Lithia Water	1 0	3 0
Raspberryade	0 12	3 0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged extra, but allowed for on return.
Syphons Rs. 2 each, allowed for on return.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GRAPE ELIXIR
FOR
MAKING A REFRESHING
DRINK.
Price Re. 1-8 per Quart Bottle.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—
"I do assure you I like the thing (Grape Elixir) so well that I would never like to be without a Bottle of it to make a Delicious Glass of Sherbet during the Hot Season."
(Sd). S. H. M.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.
OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.
THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT.
FURTHER SHIPMENTS IN PRIME CONDITION.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE per doz.	6 4	ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE per doz.	6 4
Do. do. in pints „	4 4	Do. do. in pints „	4 4
BASS PALE ALE „	6 4	GUINNESS FOREIGN STOUT „	6 8
Do. do. in pints „	4 4	Do. do. in pints „	4 8

BOTTLED FOR US BY MESSRS E. & I. BURKE AND CO., FOR WHOM WE ARE SPECIAL AGENTS.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.
POSTAL ADDRESS:— Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary, "VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.
POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—
Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.
Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.
SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1891.

LADIES' SESSION from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
AFTERNOON SESSION from 4-30 to 7 P.M.
EVENING SESSION from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
An experienced European Instructor is in attendance during the Sessions, and a Band will play in the Evening.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

NUGENT & Co.

FOR RENT SIMLA, 1892.

PART OF THE BUSINESS PREMISES
of the SIMLA FANCY REPOSITORY on the Mall.
Apply on the Premises.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the ALTERATION in the HOUR of DEPARTURE of the GUJERAT Mails on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, it is notified that on and after MONDAY, the 10th Instant, the latest hour for posting for Post Towns on the B. B. & C. I. Railway in Gujerat, Cutch, Kathiawar, Ahmedabad, Rajputana, will be 6 P.M. at the G. P. O. Postal Notices giving detailed information will be issued as early as possible.

JOHN OWENS,
Officiating Presidency Post Master.

August 8, 1891.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY FOR THROUGH TRAFFIC.

ON and from MONDAY, the 10th August, 1891, the MAIL TRAINS between BOMBAY and WADHWAN WILL RUN to the Timings given below :—

	H. M.		H. M.
Colaba.....dep.	20 5	Wadhwan .....dep.	14 22
Surat ..... „	3 30	Ahmedabad ..... „	19 30
Ahmedabad ..... „	9 35	Surat ..... „	1 25
Wadhwan.....arr.	14 20	Colaba.....arr.	8 35

C. CROMMELIN,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th August, 1891.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES (25) TWENTY-FIVE per share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 13th August, 1891, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

The Old Share Certificates will be exchanged for new ones, which are ready for delivery.

By Order,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th August, 1891.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ANOTHER FRESH CASE
LAST WEEK Per P. & O. MAIL.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
SPECIALS.....Rs.	4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR ..... „	3-12
No. 2, MEDIUM ..... „	2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.
THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
UNIFORMLY SUPERB
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of HORMARJI ARDESIR HORMARJI, lately carrying on business as a merchant under the firm and style of B. and A. HORMARJI, has contracted to SELL unto Mr. DEVCUREN NANJI the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the Elphinstone Circle Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 1449 and A-617, 958, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1353, and Street No. 17, 18, and 19, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty nine square yards and six-tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the 2ndly described property, on or towards the South by the Elphinstone Circle Road, on or towards the East by a public road, leading from the said Elphinstone Circle Road to Military Store Lane, and on or towards the west by a passage or gully leading to the said Elphinstone Circle Road, which said piece of land and premises were until recently in the possession of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarji and their tenants, and are now in the possession of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon used as a godown with a well thereon, situate in the Elphinstone Circle Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as part of old survey No 953, and the whole of New survey No 9329, and registered by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No 1374, and Street No. 6, and containing by a recent admeasurement three hundred and sixty-eight square yards and two-thirds of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Marwaree Hurnarayen Manekram, on or towards the South by the property first above described, on or towards the East by the public road leading from Elphinstone Circle to Military Store Lane, and on or towards the West by a passage or gully leading from Elphinstone Circle, and which said piece of land and premises were until recently in the possession of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarji or their tenants, and are now in the possession of the vendor.—Dated this 8th August, 1891.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an upper-storied BANGALOW, "The Cliff," formerly occupied by Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel; and another small one on Walkeshwar Road, previously occupied by Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Brand new English-made Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under Spring Victorias, half Cee-Spring Victorias, Canoe, Landaus, and Mail Phætons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass-mounted single, double, and four-in-hand harnesses.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF very valuable Land with Puka Built Godown (used for storing crackers, Wheat, Seeds, &c.) thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate (Port Trust.)

MR. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the owners Messrs. Curimbhoy Ebrahim Noor Mahomed, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and Goolam Mahomed Cassumalli,

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the godown standing thereon, situate near Clive Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 402 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by public passage on or towards the south by public passage, on or towards the east by the property of Abdool Hoossein Cumrudin, and on or towards the west by the G. I. P. Railway Line, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3 186, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 5300, and Street No. 130-4-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama, the vendor's Solicitors at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneer, at No. 20, National Bank Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, August 10, 1891. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CHUBB'S TREASURY SAFE, LIBRARY, SOFAS, CUPBOARDS, PALANQUIN, &c., LATELY THE PROPERTY OF MR. HORMARJEE ARDASEER HORMARJEE.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at 2 p.m., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, consisting a number of valuable books, Chubb's treasury safe, treasury chest, cupboards, tables, chairs, book stands, sofas, hanging punkhas, mehta boxes, beddings, cot, carpets, benches, gilt clock, draperys, China and coir matting, stamping press, iron stove, crockery, palanquin, &c., &c.

SALE OF CHANDELIERS, PIER GLASS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TREASURY, CARPETS, EARTHEN FIGURE, &c.

Suit No. 533 of 1887.

Vulubhdass Damodhur.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Govurdhundas Damodhur and others ..Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, receiver in the above suit and pursuant to the Judge's order, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Damoel Wadi, near the Girgaum Police Court, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p. m., consisting 4, 6 and 12 light chandeliers, and 2 and 3 light wall brackets, with shades and drops, pier glass, sofas, chairs, tables, cupboards, cots, treasury chest, swings, benches, chests, hall carpets, earthen full size figure, wooden sepoys, earthen chatties, copper and brass utensils, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 10, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The remaining cases of perfumery and soap from the well-known makers Phillipson and Co., consisting of Brown Windsor Soap, lavendar water, vegetable extracts, La Duchesse perfume, toilet bottles, tooth brushes, marking ink, smelling salts, satin sachets, shaving sticks, dentifrice, pearl powder, shaving soap, &c.

2 cases 29 rolls R. leather bolting, 2½ and 3 inches.
100 kegs disinfecting powder.
93 coils rope, 1¼ to 4 inches.
13 pairs Selby's carriage axles.
1 Selby's tire bending machine.

On account and at the risk of the indentor Haji Dada Aba—

708-6. 1 case tin ware, &c., s. s. Britannia.

On account and at the risk of Ahmed Moosa—

B. H.
11301 3—1 case pencils per s. s. Imperatrix.
& B

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office-shigram.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 victoria.
1 strong grey Arab horse, over 14 hands high, going both in harness and saddle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE of valuable Landed Property on the Frere Road, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, opposite the Prince's Dock.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Hajee Allias Ally and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Hajee Hasum Haji Chotanee, the following landed property, viz :—

All that and those two pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground, admeasuring 355 5-9 and 222 2-9, in aggregate 57,779 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, registered on the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, together with the messuage, tenements, or two dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on Elphinstone Land Estate, at the street called Frere Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, were formerly and are now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Oomer Peer Mahomed, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4453, and Street No. 148, and Ward No. 4454 and Street Nos. 150 and 152 respectively, and bounded on the East by the Frere Road, on the west by other vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the north by the property of Nagoo Narayen, and on the south by the Thana Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CAMATEEPOORA FIRST STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Sha Vunmali Gopaljee, Hurjeewun Gopaljee and Koober Gopaljee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Rustomjee Dadabhoy Ghandy, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of April, 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Camateepoora First Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 22, and now under street No. 13 to 19, and ward No. 1055, and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 3,363, new No. 10,155, old survey No. 2,940, and new survey No. 5,780, and the said ground contains by admeasurement 97 and eight, ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the west and south by the Camateepoora First Street, on the north by the sweepers' passage, and on the east by the house of Dhurmajee Nagoo, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Consisting amongst others of Silvestre's Universal Palæography, 4 vols.; Raphael's Bible Illustrations; The Pinetum Britannicum, 3 vols; Portfolio of Indian Art; La Decoration Arabe; Jones' Grammar of Ornament; Hogarth's Engraved Works; The Great Cathedrals of the World,—all in folio; Distant Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula; Donovan's Insects of China; Cyclopaedia of Painters, 4 vol.; Cervantes Don Quixote by Watts,—all in quarto; Balfour's Cyclopaedia of India and the adjacent countries; Burton's Arabian Nights, 6 vols; Bradley's Dictionary of Minaturists, 3 vols.; and his Guilio Clovio, 1 vol.; Thomas Bewick's Works, 5 vols., all in octavo.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Marine Street, Fort, about the MIDDLE of NOVEMBER next, the above consignment of books. Catalogues of which contained on appl be obication at theirrooms or at the office of Messrs Latham and Co., No. 48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th August, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO.

Ex s. s. Knight Companion.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst. and the following days at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gunpowder Bunder, Mazgaon, by order and on account and risk of the concerned.

The damaged cargo of the s. s. Knight Companion, consisting of bags of wheat, linseed, rapeseed, tilseed, and also full-pressed bales of cotton.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, opposite to Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, fancy table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussel carpets, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will on a day to be hereafter fixed, sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Rampart Row, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's. Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved house-hold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood semi-grand piano by "Schiedmayer," nearly new, handsome Kanga and Satsuma Daulton and Crown Derby table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of very handsome black Australian cobs, beautifully matched, to go in single and double harness, fast and steady, a handsome strong Brown country-bred mare fast and steady, a handsome strong Victoria, built to order, a handsome strong English-built glass fronted Brougham, sets of single and double English harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 10, 1891.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY MANGALORE, S. C.

GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA

For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 8; 140 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRO LIQUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz., Rs. 1-12-0.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-8 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS :—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

NOTICES.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 30 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1891, and made payable, to registered shar holders on production of their Share Certificates on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo, between 11 A.M. and 3 P. M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 5th to 11th August, 1891, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 29th July, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.—The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 10th Day of August, 1891, at 3 P.M. to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1891.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend,
3RD.—To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. S. E. Shellim as a Director of the Company.
4TH.—To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidass as a Director of the Company.
5TH.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
6TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1891, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July to 10th August, 1891, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th July, 1891.

NOTICE. "EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેઇખ્આદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 212 OF 1889.

The HONORABLE FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate-General at Bombay, at the relation of SOONDERJEE JAIKAM and LAKHMIDASS HURBHUM, of Bombay Hindoo Merchants, residing at Khaduck, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

GANGJI AKHAI, of Bombay Hindoo Merchant, residing at Khaduck outside the Fort of Bombay, and NENBAI, widow of MOHUNJI HURJI, deceased, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Khaduck aforesaid.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Fifteenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities, affecting the Estate of Mohunji Hurji, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Eighteenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Seven, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decretal order.—Dated this 3rd Day of August, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S
SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

Burns, Ulcers, Maliguant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Including Postage.

Twelve Months.....Rs. 26
Six Months..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 259 High Holborn, LONDON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MORLAND :—

A PAIR OF BLACK AUSTRALIAN COBS, beautifully matched, go in Single and double Harness, fast, steady, and believed to be sound.
A BROWN COUNTRY-BRED MARE, fast and steady. Has been regularly driven in a Brougham.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS for the above.
A VICTORIA, build to order, and in excellent condition, with Pole and Shafts.
AN ENGLISH-BUILT BROUGHAM, in first-class order, with Pole and Shafts.
CAN BE SEEN ON APPLICATION AT No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY OF C. W. CHABREL, CONTRACTOR, GOING HOME.

B. ARAB PONY, 13·2, 6 years off, very fast; ought to win a race; any trial. Given cost Rs. 500; and carriage, three months ago, Rs. 350.
G. WALER MARE, 15·2, 7 years off, up to any weight. Good across country. Rs 250. Any trial given.
D. B. C. F. 12-bore RIFLE, nearly new. Cost Rs. 250. Price Rs. 150. To be seen at the APOLLO HOTEL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
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LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, a rates to be obtained on application.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.
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HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
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May 16, 1891.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
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J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000.	Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....	$

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Port Canning Company, 3 p. m.
Football on the Cooperage Ground, 5-20 p. m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 4-30 to 7 p. m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Taif and the s. s. Braunfels entered, and the s. s. Ponani left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, direct per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the Week ending 18th July 1891 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 144,175 maunds and Rs. 14,604 in the earnings.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The following will be the sides to-day (Monday), at 5-20, on the Cooperage:—*Colors.*—McCausland, E. Waller, Walpole, H. H. Tudor, Hewitt, Lund, T H. Hawes, Brierley, Martin, Allan, Roberts, Gunner Langton, Gunner Walker, P. Clark, and 3 other Gunners. *White.*—J. A. Milne, F. Waller, Fisher, Gunnor Ward, Gunner Smith, Joyce, Parsons, Ross, Bell, Symes, Fairless, Howe, Noen, Trevor, E. T. Tudor, Watting and Simmonds.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquiry was held on Saturday by Dr. Blaney into the circumstances touching the death of Beenayek Doolum, a groom, aged 40 years. The deceased was addicted to *bhang* and opium. Yesterday morning he was found missing from his stable by his nephew. On search being made, his body was recovered from a tank near the J. J. Hospital. There were no marks of violence on the body. The steps of the tank are slippery and there is a depth of 12 feet of water in the tank. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—The Committee of the above Club have decided upon giving a variety entertainment in their old Club Room, in Medow Street, on the 12th and 13th of this month. For this purpose they have drawn up an elaborate programme for each night. The card for the first night consists of songs, sentimental and comic, by members of the Club, the accompanist being Mr. Steinbinrub. The second part opens with a laughable farce entitled "Borrowed Plumes," the characters being sustained by Messrs. Grant Clancy, Alexander, and the Misses Wynne and Louis. On Thursday the programme opens with the screaming farce, "Plumes Borrowed," the parts being taken by members of the Club under assumed names. After the farce the programme states that the audience will repair to their new club rooms, where dancing will commence to the strains of a string band specially procured for the occasion.

ALARM OF FIRE AT THE SIRDAR'S MANSIONS.—The residents of the Sirdar's mansions, Apollo Bunder, were alarmed last night at about twenty minutes past nine by cries of "fire! fire!" and smoke was seen issuing from the roof of the south block, facing the Apollo Hotel On the alarm being raised there was an immediate rush by the inhabitants to evacuate their premises, and the bunder was speedily thronged with people. The servants occupying the quarters on the top flat were greatly alarmed, and began throwing their belongings into the street below. Telephonic communication was immediately sent to the various fire-brigades and Mr. Nicoll, Superintendent of the Bombay Fire Brigade with Mr. Holmes, were upon the scene within a few minutes, after receiving the intimation with the Fort steamer. This was soon followed by another engine from Pydhownie and the Dockyard steamer, that was brought out by order of the Director of Indian Marine. All this excitement was, however, found to result from a very small matter indeed. Some soot in a chimney had taken fire and was speedily extinguished with a few bucketsful of water. The General Manager was one of the first to notice the smoke and flying sparks. Superintendent J. MacDermott, of the A Division, was promptly on the scene, and was soon followed by Inspectors Briscoe and George, and Constables Ellis and Penn.

SUICIDES.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday touching the death of a young Hindu woman, about 25 years of age, named Bhanee, wife of Petamber Kanjee, a weaver, living at Nesbit Road. On Friday the deceased asked her husband to do some work which he refused to do on the pretext of ill-health. The deceased fancied that her husband was well enough to work, and quarrelled with him. On Saturday the deceased again asked her husband to work, and he again refused. Another quarrel followed and the deceased in a fit of anger swallowed a large quantity of opium. She was found unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of suicide. Another inquest was held on the same day by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, touching the death of Mahameda Ali, a lascar on board the torpedo boat Rajput. The deceased was a quiet man and performed his duty well; but for the last fifteen or twenty days he entirely changed his mood of living. He became sullen and silent and talked incoherently. On Friday evening he took his dinner as usual, when he appeared quite well. At 8-30 the deceased made his bed on the dock and lay down. A short time afterwards a lascar on board the vessel was awakened by hearing a noise on the deck, and on running up with a lantern he saw the deceased lying on the deck with his throat cut and a knife lying beside him. He was then able to speak and said he had cut his throat himself, but gave no reason for it. The unfortunate man died in an hour. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CHIEF RABBI.—The members of the Society for Promoting Moral and Religious Instruction amongst the Hebrews have sent the following address to the Rev. Dr. Hermann Nathan Adler, Ph. D., Chief Rabbi of the united Hebrews Congregation of the British Empire:—Honored and dear Sir,—The news of your elevation to the high office of Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom and the British Colonies by the unanimous voice of the Jewish communities of these places has reached us and has filled our hearts with joy. Although thousands of miles away we, the members of the Society for Promoting Moral and Religious Instruction amongst the Hebrews, desire to express to you our sincere and respectful congratulations. In your selection and elevation we gratefully acknowledge the hand of the God of Israel. 'The Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.' Yet, as all Israel recognised at Hebron the man whom God had 'sought after His own heart,' saying to David, "In times past, even when Saul was King, it was thou that leadest out and broughtest in Israel;" so Honored and dear Sir, may we say to you, that in the choice of one so richly gifted and endowed, so distinguished for good works, so learned and eloquent proved in times past so highly qualified for the post of spiritual leader in our community, we feel that "the Lord thy God hath said unto thee thou shalt feed my people Israel, and thou shalt be Prince over my people Israel." We desire respectfully to record our great esteem for yourself personally, our veneration for your high office and dignity, our admiration of your religious knowledge and attainments, and our deep sense of the eminent services which your works have rendered to our people in building them up in their most holy faith. With united heart we pray to the Almighty God that He, who is "as the dew unto Israel," may shower upon you His choicest blessings, that He may spare you for many years to come, and that He may enable you in health and strength long to discharge the high and responsible duties to which He has called you by the unanimous voice of your community. We beg, &c., H. Solomon, Supervisor; P.W.D., Hon. President; S. Benjamin Abraham, Manager; Jacob Abraham; David Solomon, Hon. Secretary; Abraham Moses, Hon. Treasurer; and others.

So many and conflicting reports have during the past ten years been current in regard to Boito's forthcoming opera "Nerone" that until the work is actually produced the public may be forgiven if they are somewhat sceptical upon the matter. The news, however, now comes from what ought to be an authentic source, that "Nerone" is actually finished, and will be produced next winter almost simultaneously at La Scala Milan, and the Teatro Communale at Bologna, the tenor, Lucignani, creating the part of the Emperor Nero at Bologna, where it may be recollected the present version of Boito's opera "Mefistofele" first saw the light in 1875.

IT is stated that the London public are to be introduced to a new phase of the Evelyn-Hurlbert breach of promise case. The plaintiff will appear at the theatre of the Royal Aquarium and deliver an address on the subject, revealing certain facts which did not transpire during the trial. Miss Gladys Evelyn is expected to occupy about three-quarters of an hour in stating her case.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. JAMES O'BRIEN, the signaller, who was murdered by Nagas during the Manipur rebellion, leaves, it appears, two orphan nephews, aged ten and twelve, whom he was maintaining at the time of his death. They have no pension, and are likely to become destitute. Mr. R. Spurgeon, of Barisal, has opened a subscription list on their behalf.

THE first Deputy Surgeon-Generalship to fall vacant, writes a local contemporary, is that connected with the Punjab Frontier Force, Dr. Thornton vacating on the 13th instant. Brigade-Surgeon Cleghorn, being first for promotion, will be gazetted to the vacancy and will join his appointment at Abbottabad on the abovementioned date. He will, however, remain there only sixteen or seventeen days, as he is to be permanently appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab on Dr. Farrell vacating at Simla on September 2nd. Brigade-Surgeon Harvey, now on short leave in England, will then be appointed to the medical charge of the Frontier Force. The date of his return is somewhat uncertain, as he may possibly attend the Hygienic Conference.

THE military camps in Upper India this cold weather will be particularly interesting owing to the number of batteries that will practice with the 12-pounder breech-loader for the first time. This gun, observes a contemporary, is beyond all question immensely superior to the muzzle loading 9-pounder, and the experiments carried out with it at Okehampton and elsewhere in England have been extremely satisfactory. Here in India the Artillery have not yet become familiarised with it, and it is important that officers and men should thoroughly appreciate its shooting powers. On the Gurgaon Range, which has been selected as a permanency for the artillery stationed at Meerut and Umballa, four batteries of horse artillery and one field battery will use the 12-pounder, and the shooting should show a great advance on all former practices.

AT no distant period says the *Pioneer* the East Indian Railway will find themselves running in competition with a line from Moghal Sarai to Umballa between 30 and 40 miles shorter than that which passes through Lucknow. The Jaunpur-Rai Bareli route to Lucknow will bring the latter station nearer to Moghal Sarai, while the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad line, a short and direct one, will save the present detour through Chandausi Junction. A glance at the map will show that there will then be communication almost in a straight line from Moghal Sarai to Umballa; in fact no direct line will exist in India. The two projects mentioned will be taken in hand this cold weather, and with the sixty lakhs advanced by the Rampur State the Bareilly-Moradabad line should be quickly built. The rate of speed on the Oudh and Rohilkhund system is not very high now, but when the sand ballast has been replaced by more stable material and the permanent-way put in thorough order, there will be no reason why trains should not run forty miles an hour. In actual mileage we believe that the new route from Moghal Sarai will be some miles shorter than that which the East Indian takes through Allahabad, Tundla, and Delhi.

THERE has, by the way, been a good deal of sickness lately among the officers of the Telegraph Department writes the *Pioneer*. Mr. W. Hare, who was officiating as Chief Superintendent in Burma, has been invalided home on long leave; Mr. T. Hill, just returned from leave on medical certificate, taking up his old post at Rangoon. Mr. Pinhey and Mr. Mercer, who did such good work on the Kohima and Tammu routes, respectively, during the Manipur Expedition, have both had to take sick leave. The officers in Upper Burma, the Chin country, Lushailand, and Manipur, have had exceptionally heavy duties to perform, and the casualties from illness have consequently been numerous.

THE Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the police in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, was completed some weeks ago, and has for some time been under the consideration of the local Government. A great many questions, however, are considered in it, and recommendations made in regard to them, which, because they include proposals involving either largely increased expenditure or legislative action, will have to be referred to the Government of India and dealt with by them. For reasons which must be obvious, therefore, it is unlikely that the Report will see the light, or that the orders of the local Government will be paseed on it for some considerable time.

THE details of next season's frontier operations in Burma are now stated to be under consideration locally. It is probable they will comprise expeditions from Fort White to the Kanhow and Nwengal countries, that is, districts north and west of Fort White respectively: while an expedition will be sent from Haka for the subjection of the Tlangtlangs, who broke out so unexpectedly last spring, in conjunction if possible with a party from Fort Tregear. An examination will also be made of the country lying between the Baungshes and Chinboks. Several expeditions will, it is believed, be organised in the north for the further exploration of the Kachin country, and of the Jade and Amber Mines, and if practicable an expedition will be sent to the at present practically unknown Shan State of Kanti in the Hukong Valley. The northern portions of Upper Chindwin will also be visited and explored and a series of posts established on the Uru river to connect the Paungbyin sub-division—where some trouble took place during the Wuntho rising—with the Jade Mines post. These will be the principal operations for the season; it is not yet definitely known whether anything further will be done towards settling and demarcating the boundaries between Burma and Siam and between Burma and Chin, but the matter is under consideration by the Government of India.

BEFORE we have had time to forget the fancy prices paid for certain choice Ceylon teas in London, a similar transaction is reported with respect to Indian tea, and in Calcutta. At a recent sale a particularly handsome parcel was offered, composed exclusively of tips, the produce of the Nassau Tea Company, Ld., Kangra Valley, and bids of Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and Rs. 40 a pound were made respectively for three breaks. These bids were refused, and the teas were shipped to London, whence we may expect to hear about them further. The parcel, consisting of sixty pounds, took the Garden Manager, Mr. R. M. Nash, three months to make, and is described as the finest tea ever offered for sale in Calcutta.

WHETHER or not it may be true that Lord Salisbury hates France as a Republic writes the *World*, there is some reason to suspect that the new Radicals hate Germany because it is an Empire, and are disposed to be rude to its sovereign because he is an Emperor. Mr. Philip Stanhope thinks that, having entertained him, it is only fair that England should present her compliments to President Carnot, and request the honour of his company at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. If President Carnot visited England, he would be received as the head of a great neighbouring, and conventionally speaking, friendly State ought to be received. This in substance, without our own qualification, Mr. Smith said. But can anyone conceive a more mischievous folly than that which should introduce the elements of party strife into our foreign policy, and create a French party and a German party in England? Personally, the Germans are not popular among us. They lack charm. Besides, they get on too well. They are found (to speak hyperbolically) in every counting-house in London, where that knowledge of the tongues, which Sir Andrew Aguecheek (of Illyria) so unfortunately neglected, is necessary; and as the Turn-Vereins show they cultivate successfully those athletic accomplishments in which Sir Andrew Aguecheek was not deficient. The French are not our rivals in either of these particulars. Moreover, there is a certain superficial Republican sentiment in England which New Radicalism desires to foster and which President Carnot's presence among us might be made the occasion of stimulating. M. Carnot has, however, to consider French feeling and in the present mood of his fellow-citizens he is as likely to visit Berlin as London.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday Robert Gaiety, aged 36, a donkey engine-driver on board the s. s. Astræa, and Edward Hargreaves, aged 25, a fireman on the same vessel, were brought before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged by Superintendent Ingram of the Dock Police—Gaiety, with receiving, retaining and disposing of stolen property, namely 480 two-anna postage stamps, valued at Rs. 60, the property of the Indian Government, on the 22nd of July, and Hargraves with abetment. A second count of being in fraudulent possession of the same number of stamps reasonably suspected of being stolen, and for which the prisoners could not give a satisfactory account, was also entered against them on the charge sheet. Mr. Frere, Government Solicitor, prosecuted. The prisoners were not represented by counsel.

Mr. Frere, after reading the charge against the prisoners to the court, said his worship had their confessions before him, which were admissible in evidence. As far as he (Mr. Frere) could see, these confessions almost carried the case against the donkeyman but did not go so much against Hargreaves. The facts of the case were that a box containing a large number of stamps was sent out by the s s Astræa and consigned to Government out here. When the ship arrived from London one of the cases containing the stamps was found to have been tampered with, and the whole amount of the stamps mentioned in the bill of lading were not there. On making an investigation it was found that two-anna stamps, to the amount of about Rs. 20,000, were missing. The box showed evident signs of being tampered with, and this, Mr. Frere said, would be proved by Mr. Maidment, the Assistant Superintendent of stamps. It would also be shown in evidence that these accused were employed on the s s Astræa, which arrived here on the 20th ultimo from London, and during the time the vessel was in Bombay the donkey-man disposed of stamps on two occasions in the bazar to persons who would identify him as the vendor of those stamps. As regarded the accused Hargreaves, his worship had also his confession, in which he admitted having received eleven stamps from a man named Long Alf in London. Mr. Frere thought this receipt, coupled with the fact of his having gone about Bombay with the donkey-man trying to dispose of a large number of the stamps, was sufficient to show he had a guilty knowledge that the stamps were stolen property. But whether the case was clear against the second accused, it was left to the opinion of the court to decide. Of course, as Mr. Frere believed, the real offender was not as yet got hold of, he being a stevedore in the docks in London and, according to the confessions of the accused, being the actual thief. The accused, no doubt, had taken part in committing the offence in receiving the stolen property. But they might have been carried away in its commission and he (Mr. Frere) therefore did not press for a very heavy conviction but left it to the court to inflict an adequate punishment, which it might think fit from the evidence that would be offered.

Evidence for the prosecution was then led. Mr. John Maidment, Assistant Superintendent of stamps in Bombay, examined, said:—Certain stationery came out here by the s. s. Astræa and was consigned to Government. It is my duty to check all stamps consigned to us. We received a packing account from the India Office, London, by the s. s. Astræa, and also a bill of lading. (Account and bill put in.) On case No. 2371 arriving in Bombay, a Survey Commission was called, and the packet was examined on July 25th. When the case was shown to us by the Survey Committee, we noticed the lid of the case had been broken. On removing the lid we found the tin had been cut. We then commenced to examine the contents. According to the packing account that case should have contained four packages of 500 sheets in each. On opening the first packet we found that 499 sheets and 239 labels had been extracted. On opening the next packet we found 148 sheets and 6 labels extracted, of the aggregate value of Rs. 19,440-10-0. The stamps were all two-anna stamps.

Mr. Frere: Warnings were given after that to license stamp vendors in Bombay?—Yes.

The prisoners declined to cross-examine the witness.

Raiman Sheik Hoossein, formerly a *beeree* vendor, was next called, and said:—I know the prisoner Gaiety, who is a donkey-man on the s.s. Astræa. This ship was in Bombay about a fortnight ago. I also know a mochee, named Babajee Mokoon. I saw Babajee in Gaiety's room on the steamer.

Mr. Frere: What took place between them?—Gaiety showed a stamp to Babajee from a sheet of stamps. The first accused gave Babajee a stamp and the latter went on shore. About half an hour afterwards I also went on shore. At about six in the evening of the same day I saw the accused Gaiety and three firemen come on shore. They went in the direction of the bazaar. They were followed by two other firemen. The two firemen asked me where the three firemen had gone. The accused and all of us met at a tailor's shop, opposite the Crawford Market, late in the evening. There the accused Gaiety asked the tailor Alarukia to buy stamps. Alarukia said he did not wish to buy stamps. I identify the accused Hargreaves, who was also there that evening. After we left the tailor's shop we met a man named Cocoanut. Cocoanut took the two accused and another fireman with him.

Cross-examined by Hargreaves: I am not sure whether you accompanied Cocoanut.

Sheik Mahomed Sheik Imam Bux, nicknamed "Cocoanut Joe," was next called.

Mr. Frere: Your name is Cocoanut?—Yes, sir. All the able seamen call me Cocoanut, because I have it tatooed on my arm. (Laughter.)

I met the two accused near the market and they asked Alarukia if he would buy stamps. He declined, and the accused left the shop, when I asked them what they were selling. I did not know them before this. The first accused said to me, "I want to sell stamps. Do you know any place where they can be bought." I then took Gaiety, the donkey-man, to a Hindoo's shop at Mombadevie Road. (Keshowdass Kissondass was called and identified.) I said to Kissondass, "we want to sell stamps, will you buy?" Keshowdass said "yes" and the donkey-man took out one sheet of stamps, which Keshowdass bought. The stamps were counted by Keshowdass, who said there were 10 doz. stamps of two annas each. Keshowdass paid the donkey-man Rs. 5-4 for them. I then took the donkey-man to a photographer's shop on the Kalbadevie Road. Furdonjee Purvezjee, the photographer, said he would like to see the stamps, and took us to a wholesale liquor shop. The donkey-man showed Furdonjee three sheets, of 10 dozen stamps in each sheet, which were bought by Furdonjee for Rs. 12.

Ismail Alarukia, the tailor opposite the Crawford Market, examined, said: I saw the two accused about 17 days ago at my shop. The donkey-man asked me if I wished to buy any stamps. I said I did not want them. No stamps were produced.

Keshowdass Kissondass, the stamp vendor at Mombadevie, was next called. As the witness was short-sighted he was allowed to approach the prisoners to identify them. On scrutinising them at first he mistook the fireman, who sold him the stamps, but on a closer inspection identified the donkey-man and the witness Cocoanut, who came to him.

Witness deposes: The donkey-man produced some stamps, and I bought 120 stamps of two annas each. The donkey-man took Rs. 5 from me, and Cocoanut four annas. The sailor said he would return and take them away. This occurred on the 22nd of July. I afterwards gave information to another stamp vendor, named Bomonji.

Furdonji Purvezjee, a photographer on the Kalbadevi Road, sworn, said: The accused Gaiety came to me at seven o'clock in the evening some time ago and, after *salaaming* me, showed three sheets of stamps of 10 dozens each. The stamps were worth Rs. 40. The accused agreed to take two rupees less. I offered him Rs. 35, which he ultimately accepted.

Cross-examined by Gaiety: I did not give you Rs. 7, but Rs. 35. Cocoanut did not have the stamps. You had them and took them out.

James Michael Nedou, a European constable in the Karachi District Police, examined, said: I assisted my Superintendent at Karachi in searching the s. s. Astræa on the 2nd instant at Karachi. The prisoners were arrested on the 3rd instant in consequence of the receipt of a telegram. An enquiry was made by the police at Karachi and the prisoners were placed before the Karachi Magistrate, before whom the prisoners made a confession.

Mr. Frere read the following depositions taken before R. N. Coghlan, first-class magistrate at Karachi, on the 8th instant:—

Statement of Robert Gaiety, donkey-man on the s. s. Astræa: I wish to say I had the stamps given to me by Long Alf, who is a labourer in the docks in London. Long Alf was going down the fireman's forecastle while the ship was lying in London dock. When I saw him first, I followed him down as I thought he would have some beer down there, as he brought some for some of the firemen before, and thought I would get a drink. When down in the forecastle, Long Alf pulled out a lot of sheets of stamps from under his shirt and he gave me four sheets, two good ones and two that were torn. I do not know the value of the stamps, but they were blue ones. He said to me, "you are going to India and these will do for you to write your letters." I took the stamps and put them into my berth. I did not pay him for them. I do not know why he gave them to me. They were all crumpled up in a bundle under Long Alf's shirt. When he opened the bundle it was about two feet long, about a foot broad, and between two and three inches thick. I do not recollect at what time Long Alf gave me the stamps or what month it happened in. It was about three days before the s s Astræa sailed from London. I put them carelessly in my bunk, when I got them from Long Alf, and never looked at them any more until we got to Bombay. Three days after we arrived in Bombay I looked at the stamps, and saw there were more than I wanted to post letters with, so I thought I would sell them, and did so. A native, named Cocoanut Joe, went with me to a place that I do not know the name of, and I sold one sheet at that shop for Rs. 5. This Cocoanut Joe was talking to a shopman, who was a native, and I do not know what they said. But the shopman gave me Rs. 5. I could not find my way to that shop now. When I got Rs. 5 I went with Cocoanut Joe to a public house and spent the money. I only gave Cocoanut Joe a drink. At the time I went to this public house four of the s. s. Astræa's firemen were there. Two of them were expecting us to come, namely Hargreaves and Thomas Dempsey. The other two men's names were Egan and Stevenson. After we spent the Rs. 5, Cocoanut Joe took us to another place, where we sold some more stamps. I sold some stamps, for which I got Rs. 7, but I do not know how many stamps were sold. We went back to the public house and met the same four firemen. No one saw me give the stamps to Cocoanut Joe, but I told the other firemen I had given him the stamps to sell. I gave him the stamps before I went to the shops, but I remained with him. On the following day I gave Cocoanut Joe another sheet of stamps to sell for me; but he never returned, and I have not seen him since. This is all that occurred in Bombay. We came to Karachi last Wednesday morning, July 29th, and I had some stamps left, and also heard some stamps had been stolen on board my ship, so I burnt every stamp I had. Long Alf also gave stamps to Hargreaves. I did not see them given to him, but Hargreaves told me Long Alf had given him some. He said song Alf had given him thirteen to fifteen stamps and also that he would give him Rs. 40 worth if he wanted them. Hargreaves was drunk when he received the stamps. He told me he was drunk or perhaps he would have had more, I am not aware that any one else had stamps on board, but three days after we got to Bombay all the firemen on board knew we had the stamps. Hargreaves told me he had burnt the stamps after arriving here. The dock we were in in London was I think called the Royal Albert Basin, Long Alf is a stevedores labourer, so I believe, working in the Royal Albert Basin.

Edward Hargreaves, firemen s. s. Astraea made a similar statement as to receiving stamps from Long Alf but denied selling any in Bombay, as on hearing of the robbery, he burnt all he had.

Mr. Frere, after dwelling upon the circumstances as to how the accused came into possession of the stamps, submitted that the evidence established the fact of guilty knowledge on the prisoners' part under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prisoners in answer to the Court pleaded guilty, but had no knowledge of the stamps being stolen. Hargreaves said he had nothing to do with them in Bombay. Their statements to the Court were in the same terms as their confessions.

Mr. Sanders Slater, in convicting them of the offences, said their conduct showed guilty knowledge that the stamps were come by dishonestly, therefore he must convict them both of the offence. But he was willing to take into consideration the fact that the public prosecutor had expressed a desire that no heavy punishment should be inflicted, neither of them being the chief offender in the matter. The sentence would be that each of them should be kept in rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days in the house of correction.

THE MAHUVA RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING of Native Gentlemen, many of whom are connected with the Bhownuger State, was, at the invitation of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy and Tuluckchund Maneckchund, held on the afternoon of Saturday last at the office of the latter gentleman to consider the ways and means of affording relief to the poor of Mahuva, a town in the Bhownuger State, who have suffered heavily in life and property by the recent floods caused by the heavy rains. The attendance was very good, considering the shortness of notice.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., was called to the chair. In opening the proceedings he explained to the meeting the object for which they had been called together, and in a short and feeling speech said that the citizens of Bombay were always ready to relieve distress wherever it occurred, without distinction of caste, colour or creed, and no efforts were needed on his part to explain their duty to them on such an occasion (cheers). They knew well that many persons had lost their lives and hundreds of persons had lost all that they possessed by the recent calamity of flood at Mohuva. He had no doubt that all the gentlemen present knew very well how benevolent and kind hearted a prince was his Highness, the Maharaja of Bhownuger, and it was certain that his Highness, who was always ready and prominent in alleviating distress, not only in his own State, but far and wide whenever occasion required, would do all in his power to relieve the sufferings of his own subjects. He (the chairman) was aware that immediately after the calamity, the able and energetic Public Works Councillor of the State, notwithstanding the inconvenience and difficulty of travel on account of the swollen rivers and nullas, went to Mahuva with all possible haste to concert measures for abating the evil, and to report to His Highness the measures needed for the relief of the sufferers. But whenever such a calamity occurred, public charity should, as had always been the case in our own Government, be in readiness to support the action of Government in its efforts to relieve distress. No Government could singly accomplish all that was necessary or desirable without public assistance, and he was sure that merchants connected with Bhownuger residing in Bombay, and other charitably disposed persons of this city, would come forward to suppliment by their subscriptions the State's efforts in that direction. There was one circumstance in connection with this distressing event which required notice and recognition at their hands. Their popular and highly esteemed Governor, Lord Harris, had, as they must all be aware, sent a kind message to Maharaja Tuckhtsingjee, expressing His Excellency's sympathy with His Highness and the sufferers at Mahuva, which proved the kind interest taken by His Excellency in the welfare of the subjects of friendly native states, and it would be, in his (the chairman's) opinion, most proper and appropriate for them to notice the fact in a resolution (cheers). On the chairman resuming his seat, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:—

I.—Proposed by Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram and seconded by Mr. Munjee Nathoobhoy, that this meeting has heard with deep regret of the harrowing account of the loss of lives and property occasioned at Mahuva by the flood, consequent on the recent heavy rains in that city, and that it is necessary to take steps to aid the sufferers in their distress.

II.—Proposed by Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhai and seconded by Mr. Nensey Peeroo Mahomed, that for the purpose indicated in the previous resolution, a subscription list be opened and circulated at this meeting, and afterwards among the charitable persons in this city.

III.—Proposed by Mr. Pranjeevandass Kaliandass and seconded by Mr. Laloobhoy Nanabhoy, that a committee of the following gentlemen with power to elect its own chairman and to appoint Secretaries for the purpose of affording immediate relief to the sufferers in the way it may seem to them most beneficial, and generally to carry out the objects of this meeting.

Members of Committee, Messrs. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Hassumbhoy Visram, Nensey Peeroo Mahomed, Tuluckchund Maneckchand, Munjee Nathoobhoy, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy Ghelabhoy Hurridass, Pronjeevundass Kaliandass, Curimbhoy Nensey Peeroo, Damodurdass, Inderjee, Nanjee Nathoobhoy, Laloobhoy Nanabhoy, Govendjeebhoy Thakersey Mooljee Hajee Suleman, Abdool Vahed, Hajee Jan Mahomed Joosub and others

IV—Proposed by Mr. Curimbhoy Nensey seconded by Mr. Nugindass Permanundas, that the Bombay Bank be requested to receive subscriptions to the credit of the Mahuva Relief fund and that the chairman of the committee and the secretaries be empowered to draw upon the funds.

V.—Proposed by Mr. Tuluckchund Maneckchund andseconded by Mr. Monjee Nathoobhoy that this meeting has confident hopes that His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bhownuger will with his well-known, kind heart and accustomed liberality, aid the sufferers in their distress, and desires to thank His Highness for the steps already taken by him in this behalf.

VI.—Proposed by Mr. Manjee Nathoobhoy, and seconded by Govindjeebhoy Thakersey Mooljee, that this meeting desires to express its obligations and sincere thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for his kind message of sympathy to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib and for the kind and sympathetic interest evinced by his lordship on behalf of the sufferers at Mahuva.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, which was suitably acknowledged, the proceedings terminated. Rupees 3,850 were subscribed on the spot.

THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday afternoon, the case in which Nawab Mahomed Askarik han charged Azamjang Shere Afghanjang, Khalilullahkhan Azamjang, and Jalalikhan Itlizadjang with receiving and having in their possession stolen jewellery worth about seven and-a-half lakhs of rupees, the property of the complainant, came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared on behalf of the complainant; Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the three accused Nawabs and Mr. Mir Sarfrarally, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the family of the three accused.

At the outset Mr. Branson said that he had learned that Mr. Inverarity wanted to reserve the cross-examination of the witnesses. Mr. Branson strongly objected to the cross-examination of the witnesses, who had come from Hyderabad, being reserved, on the ground of inconvenience to them. Mr. Branson also said that there was no ruling which entitled the accused to reserve the cross-examination of the witnesses.

Mr. Inverarity said that if his worship had a mind to commit the case, he would not cross-examine the witnesses as it would be a waste of time.

His worship allowed the cross-examination of the witnesses to be reserved.

Goolam Dastayirkhan, uncle of the complainant, Mahomed Askarikhan, examined by Mr. Branson, said: I live in the Residency at Hyderabad. I know the Nawab Mahomed Askarikhan, who is the complainant in this case. He is my great nephew and also my son-in-law. Fazoon-nisa Begam is my niece. In January 1884 I lived in Hyderabad at Jakubpura.

Mr. Branson: Do you remember a theft being committed in his house in the year 1884? I do; on the 14th of January 1884, I was told of the theft by Hajee Begam, a woman, in her garden.

Mr. Branson: How came you to go to the garden? I was invited there by the Begam. I was accompanied by Nasroodinkhan. I saw there Hajee Begam and two other women.

Mr. Branson: What did Hajee Begam tell you? She told me that her son and son-in-law had committed the theft of jewellery from the toshukhana. They made a hole in their room and went into the toshukhana below and took away all that was there. She said that her son Kallioola told her about the theft. She asked her son in God's name to return the complainant's property, but he refused to do so. The third accused, Gullam Jalami, is the son-in-law of Hajee Begam. Her son's name is Kallioola. (The accused were here identified by the witness.) The accused were living in the house of the complainant's mother at the time of the theft. I know the first accused, Azamjang, who was also at the time living in the complainant's house. They occupied rooms on the first floor of the house. One of the rooms which they occupied is just over the toshukhana. I told Hajee Begam to persuade her son to return the property to the complainant. I also told her to call Fija Begam's relatives, saying that on my part I would try to do as much as I could to persuade Jalami to return the property. I went home and told all this to my "Pir" and several others. I then went to Fazi Begam's house where I saw Sikenderully, Azumjang, Mahomed Kullioola, Noor Naedally, Syedmohidin and others whom I do not remember.

Mr. Brauson: Now tell us what took place after you went to the house? We were all called upstairs by Hajee Bejam and Faizanasi Begam. We went there, and Hajee Begam told us again the same thing which she had told me previously. She said that she had gone to *mukba* (garden) when her son and son-in-law got into the toshukhana by making a hole into one of their rooms above the toshukhana and stole the jewellery. This was told to her by her son when she returned from *mukta* in the presence of the first and second accused. Mahomed Kallioola, the second accused, replied that what her mother said was true. I asked them to show me the hole. Azamjang opened the door of his toshukhana and Mahomed Kallioola and Azumjang and I went in. They showed me the hole, which was then filled up. Kallioola Khan explained to us how the rope-ladder was made and passed down into the toshukhana through the hole after it had been fastened to a rafter. When we went inside the room the others, who had accompanied us upstairs, went down. The witness here corrected himself and again said: I dont know what the others did when we got into the room. We then all went to the third accused's house to try to get back the property. Hajee Begam suggested to us to go to Hajee Jalami's house. We saw Goolam Jalami and told him that it was not good of him to keep the stolen property, and thus to sully the good name of his family. The accused, Goolam Jalami, denied having stolen the jewellery, when the second accused said to him. Did not you commit the theft and did you not show the property to your mother. Goolam Jalami thereupon replied that if his mother would swear that he showed the jewellery, he was ready to return the property. It was then resolved to inform the police of the theft. The complainant and Mahomed Nasroodin were sent to complain to the police who came to make inquiries. When Intejamully, the police officer, was conducting the inquiries a woman brought a *pandan* from Goolam Jalami's mother, who said that her son had brought nothing else than the *pandan* and a mirror. Kallioola Khan was there when the *pandan* was brought, and he said to the police officer, Intejamully, that the *pandan* was stolen from the toshukhana. The police officer was not satisfied with the statements of Jallami's mother, so he sent a woman to her. She told the woman that her son had given her nothing more than a *pandan* and a mirror, and for other property they should, therefore, ask of him and not of her. The *pandan* and the mirror were produced at Hyderabad before the Commission held to make inquiries into the theft. The accused Jalami was sent for by the police officer, but he made some excuse and did not come. Intejamully then himself went upstairs to Goolam Jalami. I asked the police officer not to see the accused privately, but to call him and question him in their presence. Intejamully said that he knew his duty well, and so saying he went upstairs to see Goolam Jalami. We then asked him to search the house but he said that it was too late then, and would search the house next day. A few policemen were placed at Goolam Jalami's house to watch it that night. The next morning the kotwal came to Faiza Begam's house. I was there at the time. The kotwal made inquiries of all of us. He questioned Kallioola Khan whether he had committed the theft. Kallioola Khan repeated the same story which he had told us before the kotwal. We then asked the kotwal to search Jullam's house, but he asked us for indemnity, in case of nothing being found in his house. We then sent a petition to the City Magistrate and also to the Judicial Secretary complaining of the kotwal's conduct. The City Magistrate sent his assistant to make inquiries into the theft. Kallioola made an oral statement before the Magistrate's assistant telling him how he and the third accused had committed the theft from the toshukhana. He then examined the hole through which the third accused had got into the toshukhana. Several ladies were examined in *purda* by the assistant Magistrate, and the ladies were identified by the complainant and the second accused. I asked the assistant to search Jalami's house, but he refused to do so, saying that the police would not obey his orders.

Mr. Branson here asked his worship to postpone the case. The learned counsel also asked his worship to appoint a day for the examination of the *purda* ladies at their temporary residence in Bombay.

Mr. Inverarity said that he wanted to move the High Court on the point of examining the ladies at their place, and so he asked his worship not to examine the *purda* ladies before the opinion of the High Court was obtained. He also asked his worship whether the public would be allowed to be present at the examination of the ladies at their house. He put this question because it was a fashion in Hyderabad for noblemen not to go to the houses of their accusers.

The Magistrate said that he had no right to prevent any person from coming there and adjourned the case until Saturday the 22nd instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 9.

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THE CONGRESS will be organised in Two Divisions and Ten Sections, viz.:—Division I. Hygiene in nine sections (1. Preventive Medicine; 2. Bacteriology; 3. Relation of the Diseases of Animals to those of Man; 4. Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood; 5. Chemistry and Physics in Relation to Hygiene; 6. Architecture in Relation to Hygiene; 7. Engineering in Relation to Hygiene; 8 Naval and Military Hygiene; 9. State Hygiene). Division II.—Demography—(Demography, Health Statistics, and Industrial Hygiene).

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 96; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 106¼d. Bar Silver remained at Thursday's quotations of 45⅞d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in each denomination at £78 for Fours, and 76⅝ for 4½ per cents. In New York, however, the metal was ⅜ cent. lower, at 99⅝, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·85½ dollars; and the U. S. Treasury bought 264,000 ounces at 100 to 100·10 cents. The weekly shipments of Specie from London to India were £10,000 in Gold and a like amount of Silver to this port, and £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta. The Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 5 3-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95¼; Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·28 cents.

The only changes wired to-day in London financial quotations are a decline of ½ per cent. in four per cent. Rupee Securities, and of ⅜ in 4½ per cents, at £77⅛ and £76¾, respectively. Silver has not altered in value in London; but in New York there has been a further drop of ⅛ cent, at 99⅝ cents., Exchange being ¼ cent. lower at 4·85½ dollars.

The Wheat Market was easier yesterday, and a decline of ½d. per cental took place both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 11d. and 7s. 8d. per cental, ex-quay, respectively. The total quantity afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,890,000 quarters or 40,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was quiet at the last quotations of 42s. per quarter on the spot, and 42s. 3d. to arrive, ex-quay, for Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, and Surats and Arrivals quiet, the day's total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian. The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained at 4½d. per lb; but Surats were lower by 1-16d. in the three grades of Dholleras and Oomras. American Arrivals, on the other hand, advanced 1-16d. per lb. for all deliveries, excepting those for November-December, for which the rise was 3-32d. The day's Imports were *nil*. "Fine" Broach at Havre was half a franc lower, at fcs. 51½. The Manchester Market was firm.

To-day, a further advance of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place in the price of spot Mid.-Americans in Liverpool, at 4 9-16d. per lb; Surats being unchanged in value. The Market closed firm, Surats steady, and Arrivals quiet, with Sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 are Surats. At Havre a further drop of half a franc has taken place in "Fine" Broach, making the quotation 51 francs. The Manchester Market has been firmer.

The weekly statistics wired by Reuter make the total Sales the same as in the week preceding, at 42,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers had been 6,000 bales less, at 39,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 27,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday, it was 284,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 373,000 bales more than in 1889. The stock of Surats was 3,000 bales less than last week's, at 114,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 70,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton there were 6,000 bales less in sight; the comparative figures now showing an increase of 626,000 bales this year compared with those for last year at the same time, and of 841,000 bales as against 1889, in the total Supply, and in East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 91,000 bales, and an increase of 25,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The spot price of Americans in Liverpool had advanced 1-16d. per lb. during the week and was yesterday 2 3-16d. higher than at this time last year, and 1⅞d. above that which ruled in 1889; while Arrivals had moved up 1-16d. to 3-32d. per lb.

An advance of ⅛d. per lb. took place in ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 8¼ cents; and September Futures were 11 points higher, at 8·5 cents, probably in anticipation of the forthcoming Agricultural Bureau Report. The total Receipts at the U. S. Ports are now 1,139,000 bales heavier than in the previous season at the same time, and 1,391,000 bales above those in 1888-89. The quantity of Cotton in sight at New York yesterday was 8,540,000 bales, against bales visible a week ago.

To-day's message from New York advises a further rise of ⅛ cent. in the spot price of Cotton, and of 8 points in Futures, at 8¼ cents., and 8·13 cents., respectively, pointing to a less satisfactory official report regarding the growing crop about to be issued.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889
Week's receipts	7,000	5,000	1,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	2,000	14,000	9,000
" " Continent	4,000	...	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,896,000	5,757,000	5,505,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,297,000	2,891,000	2,766,000
" to Continent do.	2,441,000	2,024,000	1,907,000
" stock in the Ports	215,000	58,000	99,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 7th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	1,900,000	1,273,930	1,039,100
" " Surats	352,000	542,940	325,610
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	997,000	713,460	623,570
" London	18,000	23,000	20,000
American afloat	20,000	30,000	12,000
East Indian "	15,000	50,000	31,000
Total	1,050,000	816,460	636,570
Price of Mid-Americans	4½d.	6 11-16d.	6½d.
" Good Dhollera	3½d.	4⅝d.	4⅞d.
Difference	1d.	2 1-16d.	1½d.

Little has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day, exporters having bought only 200 bales of Bengals at Rs. 148; while the purchasers for local spinners' account do not sum up more than 1,300 bales, made up of 350 bales of Bhagulkote, at Rs. 155-60; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 167; 100 bales each, of Untni, at Rs. 154; Julgaum, at Rs. 151; and Bengal, at Rs. 150½; and 50 Tinnevelly, at Rs. 167 per candy; the feeling having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has been steady in tone; but only a small business has transpired again to-day, prices being unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, and the price of *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt, being now quoted at Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt; but all other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,252 bales.
Wheat	7,933 cwts.
Linseed	3,869 "
Rapeseed	7,719 "
Poppyseed	730 "
Groundnuts	2,634 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Tonnage is scarce, and steamers are wanted for August loading to picked ports, at 20s. 6d. to 22s. per ton. Business has been done for Liverpool at 20s. 6d. per ton for ready Wheat; for August shipment to Marseilles at 19s. 6d., for Ground nuts and light Seeds; for September shipment to the same port, at 20s. 6d., for Seeds and Wheat; and to Continental ports, for the same shipment and cargo, at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been slightly quieter, both Bank remittance and Credits being 1-32d. lower than they closed at last evening; but beyond a transaction in Telegraphic, between Banks, no business whatever has transpired either way. Calcutta quotations have come 1s. 5 5-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 5⅝ for six months' sight Credits; while here we quote Telegraphic, for January transfer, at 1s. 5½d.; and ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 11-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 5 17-32d. "
Francs do.	1·35 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady for Account, though with but little doing, at yesterday's rates of 107⅝ for the next settlement, and 107 7-16 for the end of September, but the price for Money receded to 107 11-16; buyers, however, came forward and 107 13-16 was again the cash price at closing. The rate for 4½ per cents. is quite nominal.

SHARES.—The feeling to-day with regard to Cotton Mill Scrip has favoured buyers and a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share has taken place in some cases, at our quotations; but business continues to be quiet. Mofussil and New Berar Press shares are each Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay Flour Mill shares are quoted at 910 *ex. div.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
BIRTH.
CHISHOLM—August 8, at Heidelberg, the wife of R. F. Chisholm, Architect, of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.
DEATH.
RIVERS—August 2, at Calcutta, of fever, Violet Rivers (Dolley), aged 1 year 11 months and 28 days, the beloved only child of Herbert Rivers and Violet Malet. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
FENTON—August 2, at Simla, the wife of M W Fenton, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
HOLLINGBERY—July 29, at Naini Tal, the wife of R Hollingbery, of a son.
JOHNSON—August 5, at Madras, the wife of W St Clair Johnson, Actts. Department, S M Ry, Bangalore, of a son.
KENNEDY—August 1, at Botanic Garden, Darjeeling, the wife of W A Kennedy, of a daughter.
LALL—July 30, at Umballa, the wife of I C Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.
MAXWELL—August 4, at 30, Telkal Ghat Road, Howrah, Mrs. T Maxwell, of a daughter.
PERKINS—August 4, at Chumar, the wife of Alfred R Perkins, P W D, Burma, of a son.
STOKES—August 5, at Salem, Mrs Gabriel Stokes, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1891.

AT this moment when the highly unsatisfactory condition of the Bombay primary schools is beginning to occupy attention, the public are by degrees becoming aware of the fact that the children therein are placed under the most insanitary conditions it is possible to conceive. The school houses were never intended and are not at all adapted for their present purpose. In some of them the pupils have to breathe an atmosphere contaminated not only by their own breathing and the emanations from their own close packed bodies, the floor space for each being nearly as inadequate as in that of the slave ships which horrified Wilberforce, but in some cases this source of discomfort and danger is supplemented by emanations from an open sewer, or from a filthy cow-house, or stable close by. It is well to call to mind what was written nearly half a century ago by Sir A. Helps in "Friends in Council":—"I am afraid that ventilation is very little attended to in school-rooms, either for rich or poor. Now it may be deliberately said that there is very little learned in any school room that can compensate for the mischief of its being learned in the midst of impure air. This is a thing which parents must look to; for the grown up people in the school-rooms, though suffering grievously themselves from insufficient ventilation, will be unobservant of it. In every system of Government inspection ventilation must fill a prominent part." This was written in the year 1847, when the principles of sanitation were only beginning to be understood in England. Sir Arthur Helps went further, and anticipating the scientific explanation of the truth which has been arrived at in these days, boldly and truly placed good air before simplicity of diet, sufficiency of exercise, and judicious clothing as essential for the health, not of children only, but of the mass of mankind. If people knew, he wrote, what scientific men know about the functions of the air, they would be as careful in getting a good supply of it as of their other food. "All the people that ever were supposed to die of poison in the middle ages—and that means nearly everybody whose death was worth speculating about—are not so many as those who die poisoned by bad air in the course of any given year. Even a slightly noxious thing which is constant, affecting us every moment of the day, must have a considerable influence: for the air we breathe is not a thing that slightly affects us, but one of the most important elements in life." He added that children are the most affected by impurity of air, hydrocephalus and scrofula being very prevalent amongst those exposed to its influence. It was literally true that impure air was charged with poison which killed those who absorbed it precisely as any other deadly poison would do. The exact way in which the organic poisons thrown off into the air from the lungs and skin of men and all other animals worked havoc amongst those who inhaled them was not understood when "Friends in Council" was written; but their deadly effect was even then manifest, and in drawing attention to it the sanitarians of the early forties did good work in their day.

A remarkable paper on the relation between bad air and bad health, contributed by Mr. Harold Wager and the Hon'ble Auberon Herbert to the *Contemporary Review*, places before the public the latest results of science in this important field of inquiry. Sir Lyon Playfair testifies to the value of this endeavour to popularise, and Professor Huxley accords it his hearty approval. It brings out with great clearness the fact that the air which is breathed forth from the lungs and the moisture which is given off from the skin contain organic poisons, allied to the class known as ptomaines, which are very deadly. The air which has passed through the lungs is not simply deprived of its oxygen, which is its active or vitalizing element; it has become charged with animal poison, and if re-inhaled in sufficient quantity would produce death in a very limited time. Thus it happened in the Black Hole of Calcutta, of the 146 prisoners 123 died in the dungeon; of those taken out alive many died from putrid fever, "that is, were poisoned owing to an insufficiency of oxygen to neutralise the poisons breathed out on all sides of them, and re-breathed by themselves." This animal poison is estimated by Sir Douglas Galton at thirty or forty grains a day for each adult. When the breath is passed through water, and the vessel hermetically closed, a high temperature sets up putrefaction, and gives off an offensive odour. Mr. Lawson Tait holds that it is almost certain that this animal poison is the direct cause of typhus fever, which always follows overcrowding with mathematical precision. A mouse, confined in a vase with breathed air from which the carbonic acid has been removed, dies in forty-five minutes. The skin gives off an animal poison as well as the lungs. Rather more than one pound of water is given off from the lungs, and rather more than two pounds from the skin, every twenty-four hours. The solid matter in the 2·5 pounds is from one to two per cent., of which two thirds is organic matter containing the poisons. The skin throws off from 118·3 to 236·6 grains of organic matter per diem. If the body be covered with gold leaf or plaster of Paris death will ensue, owing to the poisonous matters which ought to escape through the skin being retained in the system. The poisonous matters, when given off, remain poisonous if they be not subjected to the action of the oxygen in the air. Thus the bedding of a number of men in the Horse Artillery having been rolled up for two months without being opened to the air, those who slept in the bedding at the end of that time had to go into hospital with fever, due to the poisonous emanations from the human body. Exposure to air, and perhaps we ought to add sun, would have made the bedding harmless. The consequences which result from chill, which checks or stops the action of the skin, cause mischief by retaining poisons which would otherwise have been eliminated. In cases of starvation the exhalations are more offensive and more dangerous owing to the rapid breaking down of tissue, and the consequent increase in the quantity of putrescent matter. Oxygen is the great purifier, burning up the waste matter. If the quantity of oxygen be diminished, while the amount of noxious matter in the air inhaled is increased, the result is two-fold: the poisons in the system are increased in quantity, while the process of neutralisation is suspended. It seems not to be quite settled as yet whether active disease is set up by the organic poisons, or the system is prepared by their deleterious action for the lodgment of whatever disease may happen to be going, cholera, influenza, consumption, small-pox, typhoid fever or the plague.

It is beyond doubt or question that the crowding of soldiers in barracks, of sailors between decks, of patients in a hospital, of children in school dormitories, of prisoners in gaols, of cows in cowhouses, of horses in stables, brings about serious disease and heavy mortality. The one remedy is good air, and plenty of it. The Guards, picked men, and in all respects but one highly cared for, were in 1875 housed in spacious barracks, the ventilation of which was defective. They became the prey of consumption, and died as fast as dwellers in the slums. Illness and mortality were greater in the London barracks than amongst the soldiers in the entrenchments before Sebastopol. When the barracks were improved, especially in the matter of ventilation, the mortality from consumption was reduced by more than one-half. In Indian gaols of former years where in some instances seventy cubic feet only of air was allowed, and three hundred cubic feet the maximum, the mortality was 1 in 4—a proportion which now seems incredible. Professor Flower points to the dangerous practice, more common in England than in India, of six or more persons sitting close together in a railway carriage for several hours while keeping all the windows closed. The Professor attributes the greater prévalence of consumption and other lung diseases in cold over warm climates not so much to the difference of temperature, as to the greater temptation to breath impure air for the sake of warmth. The writers incidentally give their opinion that the smaller proportion of oxygen in a given volume of air in India as compared with England is to a great extent compensated by the fact that out-door life is more general, and therefore the air inhaled by those dwelling in warm climates is on the whole more pure—more free from the deadly poison evolved from human lungs and skin. The sum and substance of what has been so far ascertained may best be given in the words of Dr. W. B. Richardson in his work on the diseases of Modern Life:—"Without entering on debatable ground, it is sufficient to learn the broad fact, that confined air becomes definitely poisonous, and disease producing, and that charged with the emanations of those who are worst fed and most exhausted by disease, it gains in intensity of power for the production of disease." The practical deduction is that in our homes, our schools, our churches, our theatres and our places of business, due care must be given to secure perfect ventilation and an abundant supply of pure air, the first factor of health and longevity.

THE Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, in an article in the *North American Review*, animadverts on the need for restricting immigration into the United States, to which a response is to be found in the statement reported in our telegraphic columns the other day, that the Government had informed the Jewish body that any influx of Russian paupers to the States is contrary to the laws of the country. The best and most desirable class of immigrants—that is, of course, the English-speaking labourer—is declining; the worst class, Poles, Russians, and Bohemians, is enormously increasing. These arrive in New York without a cent in their pockets, and we are assured that one half the pauper population of Massachusetts is of foreign birth. No wonder, then, that the American Government has become alarmed. The most undesirable of all the immigrants, says Mr. Lodge, are the Russian Jews, who are mostly pedlars on the smallest scale. Their number has been increased by thousands yearly. Whenever a fresh wave of the Anti-Semitic movement in Russia has made its appearance a rapiding immigration of Jews has been the result, and only a few years ago, following on the massacres at Kieff and elsewhere, there was a continuous stream of refugees passing, through the aid of Sir Moses Montefiore's scheme, by way of Hamburg and Liverpool, to the States. American opposition to this was even then anticipated. When numbers of them attempted last month to escape from Russian territory across the Austrian frontier, they were promptly driven back at the point of the bayonet, and a strong military picquet was detailed to watch the frontier. There are too many Jewish refugees picking up a precarious living or glutting various sections of the labour market in England for any fresh arrivals to be welcome. Germany will not have them. When the mail left there were twelve hundred Russian Jews in Galician towns awaiting their departure for foreign ports. They were not allowed to enter German territory without having previously secured a steamer passage from a German port to some other country. The demand for some such scheme as Baron Hirsch's has thus become imperative, and we find from the latest papers from home that there is every chance of the idea being carried into early effect. Mr. Arnold White was sent to report on the condition of the refugees, and he compares them with the famine-stricken people in India in 1878. "I saw the Indian famine," he says, "and I have seen much trouble and sadness in different parts of the world; but nothing has touched my heart like the suffering of these Jewish children." If moral courage, hope, patience, and temperance are fine qualities, says Mr. White, then the Jews are a fine people, destined, under wise direction, to make a success of any well-organized plan of colonization, whether in Argentina, Siberia, or South Africa. Mr. White, of course, went out at the instance of Baron Hirsch, and it may perhaps be remarked that he makes no observation as to their energy, industry, or general integrity. But he would need to have seen the unfortunate people under more favourable conditions to have been able to report on these points. Anyhow Baron Hirsch considers that Mr. White's report makes it clear that any avoidable delay in the organization of his scheme must not occur, and he lays his ideas more fully before the philanthropic. He proposes to form a great English Company, not for gain, but to secure a business-like administration of the colony. What he wants is not money, but Directors for the Company—men with the necessary moral and mental capacity to grapple with work of a complex and difficult nature. Then he wants Jewish agents and intermediaries in all parts of Russia. These are details, and Baron Hirsch declares that the first point to be met is successful establishment of organized communities as pioneers for the larger natural emigration that will infallibly follow. The scheme is not propounded a moment too early, and by this time doubtless much progress has been made towards its achievement. Baron Hirsch bids fair to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Moses Montifiore. He will not need to wait long before receiving the support he asks for.

As it is no part of the duty of Government to stimulate the sale of opium in India it is to be hoped that the Government of Bombay will see its way to an abandonment, or at all events to a large modification of the minimum guarantee system in the seventeen districts of this Presidency in which it prevails. A recent question in the House of Commons elicited the information that the Bombay Government are to be invited to consider whether the existence of this system tends to encourage an increase consumption in British districts, and if it does so tend, Sir John Gorst assumes, the Government will doubtless alter the system. The "if" seems almost superflous. When an opium farmer is put under a penalty proportionate to the margin between his sales and the minimum which he undertakes to sell it seems superfluous to ask whether or not the system encourages consumption. The case is on all fours with liquor sales, and there the Government of Bombay have taken away the effective element of the guaranteed minimum by fixing the minimum well under the average sales of the preceding five years. We may see how the system works from a table in the last administration report which compares the sales in the seventeen districts in which it is in operation with the minima which the respective farmers guaranteed to sell. In Bombay city the sales, during two years out of the last four, were below the guarantee; in Broach, Surat, Thana, Nasik, Poona, Karachi, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur, the sales were below the guarantee in every year of the series. In some instances the deficiency which the farmers had to work up was serious. Thus at Broach, in 1888-9 the actual sales, lbs. 9,764, were lbs. 2,728 deficient; in Poona in the previous year the deficiency was lbs. 1,858; in Sholapur in two successive years it was nearly two thousand pounds; while in Karachi, in 1888-9, it was over lbs. 2,300. The apology which is put forward for the practice of fixing a minimum is that only in this way can the revenue be protected against illicit sales; nevertheless the official reports abound with suggestions of the prevalence of smuggling in the districts in which the system prevails. The efficiency of the guaranteed minimum from that point of view is thus seriously questioned. If it fails to check illicit sales it is difficult to see what apology for it is available, for its direct tendency is obviously to encourage the farmer to sell as much as he can in order to escape the penalty upon a deficiency in sales. A modification which was introduced in July 1889 brings the minimum into relation with the actual sales of the years preceding the lease. Of this Sir

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

NO REPLY UNTIL OCTOBER.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Lord Salisbury has replied to the Turkish Ambassador's proposal to re-open negociations for the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain that the time which has elapsed since the negociations in the year 1887 has brought changes necessitating a consultation with his colleagues who have now dispersed for their holidays.

The Premier has therefore postponed giving a definite reply to the proposal until Ministers return to London in October next.

THE REPORTED FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The *Times* says that it still remains a secret whether an alliance has been concluded at St. Petersburg between France and Russia, but in any case it is certain that an understanding of high importance exists between the two countries, tending on the whole to the preservation of peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.

Admiral Gervais, the Commander of the French Squadron visiting Cronstadt, in the course of conversation said that a formal alliance between France and Russia was superfluous, as it already exists *de facto* in the hearts of the two peoples.

ALARMING OUTBREAK OF INFUENZA IN RUSSIA.

Another epidemic of influenza has broken out at Moscow and five hundred fresh cases are daily reported.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 8.

The Khedive paid a visit to the vessels of the British Squadron to-day. His Highness will entertain the Admiral and officers of the fleet at a banquet on Wednesday next.

A GERMAN EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.

A company is being formed here with a capital of two million marks to construct a railway from Tanja to Karagwe in German East Africa.

CHILI AND BOLIVIA.

THREATENED OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

It is reported that the Chilian Government intend to declare war against Bolivia on account of the latter republic having recognised the Chilian Insurgent Party as belligerents.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7

The United States Treasury to-day purchased 264,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 100 to 100·10.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 8.

The Russian Government has finally resolved to prohibit the export of cereals this season.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT SURPLUS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

The estimated available surplus wheat crop is set down at 25,000,000 quarters.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling leaves England immediately for New Zealand and from there he will probably proceed to Samoa on a visit to Mr. Stephenson, the novelist.

THE MASSACRE OF A FRENCH EXPEDITION IN AFRICA CONFIRMED.

PARIS, Aug. 8.

Advices received in France from Africa now confirm the news of the massacre of the French expedition under M. Crampel, the explorer, a report of which reached here in June last, but was then denied.

The disaster is regarded in France as a serious blow to the extension of the French sphere of influence in the direction of Lake Ichad.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The cricket match between Somerset and Yorkshire was concluded yesterday, and resulted in the defeat of Yorkshire by six wickets.

In the Surrey *vs.* Kent match, Surrey scored a victory by ten wickets.

CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST A NATIVE PAPER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

On Friday afternoon, on the application of counsel appearing on behalf of the Bengal Government, the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued warrants against the proprietor, editor, manager, and printer of the Bengali newspaper *Bangabasi*, the charges being defamation and sedition, in that among several objectional articles, five were specially marked out as holding up British rule to hatred and contempt of the people of India and inciting the people of this country to revolt against the Government. Among other sections the accused were charged under section 124*a*, Indian Penal Code. Late on Friday evening last the first accused was arrested by the police, but the others had left their homes immediately information reached them that warrants would be applied for against them. The three chief accused surrendered themselves yesterday morning through counsel, who strongly urged on many grounds that all the accused should be admitted to bail. Counsel strongly opposed the application, and distinctly told the Magistrate that the question of bail under the section above quoted was beyond his competence to deal. The application for bail was eventually refused, the Magistrate informing the defence that, but for Standing Counsel's objection, he would have admitted the accused to bail. The further hearing of the case was fixed for Monday, but an application will be made to the High Court early that morning that proceedings be stayed until the High Court decides the question of bail.

The local papers express their sense of "the utter folly which led Government into the mistake of instituting this ill-advised prosecution," and advise its immediate abandonment. But it appears that before Government took action it obtained the legal opinion of the Advocate-General and two leading barristers, Standing Counsel concurring that there was a good case, and they are determined to continue the prosecution.

NEWS FROM HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 8.

On Thursday morning the Minister visited the Central Jail, of which Mr. Frederick Gordon is the Superintendent. His Excellency made a thorough inspection of the jail premises, the prisoners, and the different industries that are being carried out by convict labour. Cotton stuffs and carpets are manufactured in the jail and printing presses have been recently started. Good printing in Arabic, Persian, Hindoostani, and English, is done, and the book-binding establishment turns out most excellent work. In future the whole of the printing work for Government is to be done at the Central Jail. The jail, which is built on a knoll outside the city, has recently been divided into six partitions, thus preventing the combination of the prisoners, which on more than one occasion had led to an outbreak. These partition walls have been so erected that access can be obtained to each partition without having to pass through another. There are some 850 prisoners in all, including 133 life convicts, and 30 female prisoners. His Excellency also inspected the Lunatic Asylum, which has recently been transferred to the charge of the Superintendent Mr. Gordon. These poor unfortunates occupy very clean and comfortable quarters, and are thoroughly and carefully looked after. Several additions have lately been made to the jail buildings, and many improvements have been effected, for which great credit is due to the Nawab Mehdi Hassan, the Home Secretary, and to Mr. Gordon. This work of improvement is still progressing, and the Minister made several suggestions in this direction which will shortly be carried out by the Public Works Department. In commemoration of his visit to the jail, which is the first ever paid by any Minister, Sir Asman Jah was pleased to order the release of seven male and two female life prisoners, who had gained this concession by their good conduct, and who had each been in confinement for some twenty years. Extra rations were also ordered to be served to all the prisoners the next day. On the conclusion of his inspection, Sir Asman Jah warmly congratulated Mr. Gordon on the cleanliness, order, and discipline prevailing in the jail, and on the numerous improvements that had recently been effected in connection with it.—The weather continues cloudy but the rains hold off. This is causing some anxiety, although in most of the districts, there has been a fair amount of rain.—The first of a series of dances at the Bolarum Presidency comes off on the 17th, and the 7th Queen's Own Hussars gave a dance at the United Service Club on the 14th.—The Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra's hounds met at Trimulgherry on Thursday morning, when there was a field of about forty, with a sprinkling of ladies. They had a good run, with one kill. Mrs. Stevens, wife of Captain Stevens, of the Madras Infantry, had a nasty fall, owing to her horse's foot catching in one of the bushes. The animal came down with its rider, and the lady was unconscious for a few minutes. She was not, I am happy to say, much hurt, and is now all right again.

RAILWAYS AS RELIEF WORKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

Sanction has been given by the Secretary of State for the commencement of the Attock-Mari line of railway, if required for famine relief work; also that the new line from Lucknow to Rai Bareli should begin at once.

A NEW MOUNTED RIFLE CORPS.

The formation of a Volunteer Corps, to be known as the Chota-Nagpur Mounted Rifles, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Mr. W. H. Grimley, Commissioner of the Chota-Nagpur division, is appointed Commandant.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

In connection with the conversion into promissory notes of the Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, it is announced that stock notes will be received only up to January 31st, 1892.

THE BAREILLY AND MORADABAD RAILWAY.

Sanction having been accorded to the survey of the railway line from Bareilly through Rampur to Moradabad, the work has been placed under the control of the Director General of Railways.

DESTRUCTIVE RAIN AT DELHI.

Seven and-a-half inches of rain were registered at Delhi on the 7th within forty-eight hours. In two or three places, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka line is breached, and the Punjab mails are now brought on from Umballa by the North-Western Railway.

MADRAS TEAM FOR POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

The gentlemen representing Madras at Poona Regatta arrived here last night by mail train. They are Dr. J. Nield Cook, Messrs. Sutherland, Orr, J. Campbell, Lieutenant W. P. Braithwaite and Lieutenant F. C. Lane.

THE MADRAS *VS.* POONA CRICKET MATCH.

The Madras cricket eleven arrived here to-night by mail train from Madras, and alighted at Kirkee station. They were driven on to Government House, where they will be the guests of Lord and Lady Harris.

CRICKET AT POONA.

The cricket match between Major Alexander's team and local team, twelve a side, was resumed on Saturday, and resulted in a win for Major Alexander's team by 18 runs. The following are the further scores :—

ALEXANDER'S TEAM.

2nd Innings.

Dr Mart, b Raja	3
Capt Alban, b Raja	1
Lieut Jervis, c Vierjee, b Aban	4
Mr Young, c Sayana, b Raja	5
Dr Peterkin, b Raja	23
Lieut Hancock, c Sayana, b Raja	0
Lieut Carey, b Aban	0
Capt Vidaw, c Narsoo	21
Dr Sutton, c Pavri, b Aban	3
Lieut Stuart, c Raja, b DeCosta	6
Major Alexander, not out	1
Mr Ozanne, c Erranne, b Raja	0
Extras	6
Total	73

LOCAL TEAM.

2nd Innings.

Poori, b Ozanne	5
N B Virjee, b Sutton	0
Rajlingoo, c Ozanne, b Sutton	3
E B Virjee, b Sutton	9
DeCosta, c and b Sutton	10
D Raja, l-b-w b Ozanne	0
Narsoo, b Sutton	9
Eranna, b Sutton	0
Sayana, b Sutton	8
Rama, not out	3
Extras	0
Total	47

DEATH OF THE MAHARANA OF DHARAMPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARAMPORE, Aug. 8.

His Highness the Maharana Shri Narandevjee of Dharampore, expired at 8 o'clock last night.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* POONA.

Bombay Gymkhana have had it so much their own way of late years in playing off these fixtures, that Poona could not be grudged even by its opponents, the victory Captain Von Donop's team gained on Saturday afternoon. It was an interesting game all through, and although Poona may be said to have taken the lead and held it from the beginning, Bombay more than once put on a spurt that rendered the game intensely exciting. Saturday's play, in particular, was most interesting from beginning to end. With 75 runs to the good and seven wickets yet to fall, Poona on resuming on Saturday morning had certainly an advantage; but it did not seem as if such a heavy score was to be made as would leave Bombay a hard task to win. Major Von Donop and Colonel Rhodes made a serviceable stand which brought 30 runs, but even with that, seven wickets went down for 67 runs, making Poona only 112 runs ahead of Bombay. Had the remaining batsmen been disposed of for a proportional number of runs a more sensational finish would have been witnessed; but the "tail" of the team made an unexpectedly good display, the last wicket itself adding 22 runs, that Bombay was given what proved a nut beyond their strength to crack. Indeed it looked at first as if they were to make a very feeble fight, Mr. St. Paul, Captain Smith, and Mr. Cookson, all of whom were expected to make a good stand, being dismissed for only 10 runs between them. Mr. St. Paul himself was sent back to the tent, caught out, before he could even score. With their strongest bats disposed off, and six gone for the meagre total of 38 runs, Bombay looked like getting a most severe thrashing; but, as in the Poona second innings, the latter part of the team played up well. Indeed when Mr. Anderson and Mr. Durrant got together they seemed so much at home with the bowling, hitting it all over the field with such ease, and sending up the score so rapidly, that the hopes of the Bombay supporters began to rise again, only to be sent down to zero once more by Mr. Anderson being dismissed just when he seemed settled for a heavy score, and Mr. Durrant having lost the support of a partner who played so well with him, was also soon disposed off. While Poona deserve every credit for their victory, which was gained by good fielding, and by, in Bombay's second innings, judicious changes of bowling, just at the proper time, the Bombay Gymkhana are to be congratulated on the manner in which the last men on Saturday played up under most discouraging circumstances and brought the score to only 60 runs, behind that of their opponents. The following are further details of the play :—

Major Von Donop and Mr. Usborne the over-night not-outs, who had each 12 to their credit, resumed batting on Saturday morning to the bowling of Messrs. F. Clark and Rogers. They did not stay in long, however, when Mr. Usborne was clean bowled by Mr. Clark without adding anything to his total (4 for 36). Colonel Rhodes was a long time in before doing anything, but the Major continued hitting up the runs. When the Colonel did begin, it was with a slip which he placed neatly between the fielders, and fetched 3 to him, and having commenced to hit he soon got into double figures. With his score standing at 30, Major Von Donop gave a chance to the fielder at "point," but the ball was dropped. Mr. H. Clark then went on to bowl in company with his brother, and off his first over the Major skied a ball which was easily held by the bowler (5 for 66). Captain Piers who topped the score in Poona's first innings, carrying his bat with 55 runs, did not remain long in on this occasion, being easily caught and bowled by Mr. F. Clark, off the second fall delivered to him(6 for 66). Then Mr. Harold no sooner joined Colonel Rhodes, than he played a ball from Mr. H. Clark on to his wicket (7 for 67). Colonel Rhodes was now the batsman who did all the hitting, raising the score himself, with the exception of a 2 out made by Captain Cox, in a very short time to 80. Messrs. Rodgers and Anderson now tried the bowling again, but the change had not any effect. The two batsmen continued to knock the bowling vigorously until one within the "century" Mr. H. Clark was tried again, and off his first over Colonel Rhodes was cleverly caught by Captain Smith (8 for 99). In the same bowler's next over, Captain Randolph was bowled before he could do anything; but the last wicket proved a most serviceable one. Finally Mr. Geoghegan skied Mr. Anderson's hands and the last wicket fell for 121 leaving Bombay 167 runs to win.

Bombay Gymkhana in their second innings were first represented by Dr. Carson and Mr. H. Clark, Mr. Geoghehan and Colonel Rhodes bowling. The start seemed fair, until Mr. Clark, tempted by one from Colonel Rhodes, raised it into the air and was caught by the bowler (1 for 16). Captain Smith made matters lively for a bit, but the partnership did not last so long as it gave promise of at the outset, and Captain Smith offered an easy one to Mr. Osborne which was accepted (2 for 30). Mr. Cookson who made a fair score on the first day was expected to do something, but after making one, gave an easy catch to Captain Cox (3 for 32). Mr. St. Paul, the hero of Friday, was the next to go in, and it was fully anticipated he would put a change on the aspect of affairs; but he sorely disappointed his colleagues, being smartly caught by Major Von Donop before he had time to make a run. (4 for 35). The next wicket fell with the score standing at the same total, Dr. Carson being bowled. Captain Steele was now partnered by Mr. F. Clark, but the latter only scored one when he sent a ball softly back to Captain Piers and was caught (6 for 38). When Mr. Durrant went in, the game took a livelier turn, and the Captain, by vigorous batting, raised the hopes of his team. The score ran up rapidly, and for about a quarter of an hour the field was kept busy, till Captain Steele having made 15, Colonel Rhodes went on to bowl once more. This change proved satisfactory. Captain Steele, tempted by one of the Colonel's deceptive balls, hit out at it only to place it safely in the hands of Surgeon Hill (7 for 56). Matters had now begun to improve a little, and Mr. Anderson, in company with Mr. Durrant, helped still more, even although the Bombay Gymkhana had lost all hope of winning or even coming near the Poona. With vigorous hitting the score rose rapidly, notwithstanding several changes of bowling were tried. Mr. Anderson, at last, just when he seemed at his best and good for a long stay at the wickets, slipped one into Captain Piers's hands (8 for 87). Whatever hope Messrs. Durrant and Anderson may have raised was now gone, for with only two more wickets to fall, Bombay was still 79 runs behind their opponents. Nine more runs being added Mr. Durrant was clean bowled by Mr. Geoghegan (9 for 96). Mr. Rogers, the last man, then went in and after making 6 he cut a ball very hard to Colonel Rhodes, who held it in splendid style, and the innings closed for 106, leaving Poona the victors of a well-played game by 60 runs. The following are the scores :—

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Col Rhodes, c Smith, b Anderson	23	c Smith, b H Clark.	27
Capt Cox, c Sub, b Anderson	0	not out	27
Mr Usborne, b F Clark	8	b F Clark	12
Surgn Hill, run out	19	b Rogers	2
Maj Von Donop, b H Clark	7	c and b H Clark	33
Mr Harold, b Rogers	17	b H Clark	1
Mr Wilson, b Anderson	21	b Rogers	3
Mr Taylor, b F Clark	0	c Steele, b F Clark.	0
Capt Piers, not out	55	c and b F Clark	0
Capt Randolph, b F Clark	4	b H Clark	0
		c Anderson, b F Clark	6
Mr Geoghegan, l-b-w, b Anderson	10		
Extras	12	Extras	10
Total	182	Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Anderson	156	6	67	4	40	2	12	1
Mr F Clark	115	5	57	3	95	5	46	4
Mr H Clark	40	3	17	1	40	3	14	3
Mr Rogers	70	4	29	1	65	3	39	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Captain Steele, c and b Geoghegan	9	c Hill, b Rhodes	15
Dr Carson, run out	2	b Geoghegan	23
Capt Smith, b Geoghegan	24	c Usborne, b Piers	9
Mr Cookson, b Harold	14	c Cox, b Piers	1
		c Von Donop, b Piers	0
Mr St Paul, c Wilson, b Rhodes	63	b Piers	0
Mr H Clark, b Geoghegan	0	c and b Rhodes	2
Mr Anderson, b Taylor	2	c Piers, b Taylor	16
Mr F Clark, c Geoghegan, b Rhodes	13	c and b Piers	1
		c Rhodes, b Geoghegan	6
Mr Rogers, c Piers, b Rhodes	0	b Geoghegan	21
Mr Durant, b Rhodes	3	not out	9
Mr Clery, not out	2	Extras	3
Extras	5	Total	106
Total	137		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Geoghegan	80	1	71	3	100	9	29	3
Capt Randolph	20	0	22	0	25	2	4	0
Mr Harold	20	0	24	1	5	0	4	0
Mr Taylor	10	1	9	1	15	1	12	1
Col Rhodes	31	2	11	4	55	1	36	2
Capt Piers					40	5	18	4

Capt Piers bowled 1 wide.

NOTES FROM SAVANTVADI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, Aug. 5.

It is not often that this little town is enlivened by entertainments of any sort, but yesterday was quite a gala day. In the afternoon there were sports, open to all. They took place on the banks of our pretty lake, which is now looking its best after the heavy rains. The sports consisted of foot race, sack race, *mutka* race, &c., &c., and the tug-of-war and caused great amusement to all. In the evening a thoroughly novel entertainment was given in our new Kazi Shahabudin Institute, which was opened on the 30th of last month. A play written by Colonel Nutt, called "The great Muddigam Will Case," was acted by English-speaking native gentlemen. The play itself is very clever and amusing, being full of good hits and so true to life; the man of wealth without worth, who thought he could gain everything with the former only, fared badly, as did the rascals who assisted him in his mad enterprises, and in the end, as is only proper, virtue triumphed over vice. It was extremely well acted, and the scenery was wonderfully well done; the room was very full, and all seemed delighted. Between the scenes, while the scenery was being changed, our Local Corps Band discoursed sweet music. Altogether we spent a most pleasant evening. Colonel Nutt has evidently a talent for writing these plays, and thoroughly understands what he is about. It is hoped there may be a repetition of last night's performance before long, as I hear the gallant Colonel has another play in hand, and there is evidently considerable histrionic talent in Vadi. We are also glad to have something to enliven us, for life here is somewhat monotonous, and everyone feels grateful to Colonel Nutt for providing such a pleasant evening's entertainment.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My friend Mr. Mehta's reply to the question I asked in the Corporation is so characteristically straightforward and fearless that I am almost sorry to be obliged to point out that it demonstrates, more clearly perhaps than anything hitherto said, how utterly untenable is the position for which he contends. He says that instead of a grant of Rs. 28,000 fixed for five years, Government ought in equity to make a grant of Rs. 39,500 for the current year, and that the grant ought to rise year by year according to the total expenditure of the Corporation, and he rests his claim entirely on a reference to section 120 of the Act. Now with regard to this I say the simple facts are that neither the authority cited, nor the amount of grant suggested, nor the nature of the grant, as rising instead of fixed, will bear one moment's examination. The section relied upon defines the duty of the Corporation and does not say a syllable about the duty of Government. Mr. Mehta's formula is arrived at literally by reading the section backwards. Surely some reason stronger than this is necessary to show that Bombay is entitled in equity to be treated differently and more liberally than all other places in the Presidency. With regard to the amount suggested the application of the "share and share alike" principle is immediately fatal to Mr. Mehta's claim. The only district in the Presidency which gets more than Rs. 28,000, is Khandesh, which gets Rs. 28,767, but which, it must be remembered, has a rural population of 11 lakhs against the 8 lakhs of Bombay and which, moreover, has been raising Rs. 70,000 a year from its villagers for schools for the last 20 years. It would be an odd kind of "equitable treatment" which gave Rs. 28,767 to the 11 lakhs of Khandesh and Rs. 39,500 to the 8 lakhs of Bombay. It is sufficient to say that the grant made to Bombay is larger in proportion than that made to any other community of equal size.

With regard to the claim for a rising instead of a fixed grant, Mr. Mehta knows I presume that all other grants, not only to District Boards and Municipalities but also to all large educational institutions, are fixed grants for 5 years. He knows also that the Provincial Contract made by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay is a fixed sum for 5 years, and that during its continuance the amount at the disposal of the local Government is limited to that sum. This being the case I am at a loss to conceive how he makes out, even to himself, that it is "inequitable" on the part of Government to treat the Joint Schools Committee precisely in the same way as other educational bodies and institutions are treated, and in which Government itself is treated by the Supreme Government. If words have any definite meaning "inequitable" would rather apply to a differential treatment—the treatment he claims—but is curiously inappropriate when selected to describe the decision of Government to treat impartially all the communities, rural and silent, influential and eloquent, on a footing of equality. The Government of India laid it down in 1871 (twenty years ago) that it is the duty of local Governments to "assign from the Provincial grants funds in aid of Primary Schools mainly supported by contributions from local cesses or municipal rates" and the same despatch affirmed that "it has been repeatedly declared by the Secretary of State that it is a primary duty to assign funds for the education of those who are least able to help themselves." The whole recent controversy brings into relief three incontestable facts: (1)—That Bombay has spent less on Primary Schools than any other community of equal size. (2)—That Government has given more to Bombay for Primary Schools than to any other community of equal size. (3)—That this state of things has been the subject of complaint and reproach for upwards of 20 years. Under these circumstances the charge of "inequitable treatment" falls to the ground, and the claim for differential treatment is clearly seen to be unsustainable. I am &c.

T. B. KIRKHAM,
Municipal Councillor.

Bombay, 8 August, 1891.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his speech at the meeting of the Bank of Bombay on Thursday, Mr. Forrest stated with reference to the Silver question "we shall be thankful if the Government of India will join in any movement that will help to fix by legislation the respective value of the two metals." I wish to point out as early as possible that, in making this statement, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce stands alone, and that his opinion is opposed to the voice of the members of the Chamber who, by a very large majority five years ago, declared their views in the annexed resolution :—"That they deprecate any interference with the currency. While admitting the inconveniences of constant fluctuations in exchange, they are of opinion, after considering the question from all sides, that the fall in exchange leaves a balance of benefit to the commerce and people of India, and are in favor of allowing things to run their natural course." This resolution has never been rescinded, nor is there, I feel sure, the faintest probability of its being modified, much less cancelled, by the existing body of members.—Yours, &c.

Aug. 8. A. F. BEAUFORT.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP MARATHON.

Her Majesty's Flagship Marathon, (Captain George M. Hill) arrived in harbour yesterday about 6-30 p.m. from Colombo. She is a twin screw cruiser of the 3rd class, of 2,950 tons, and 9,000 horse power. She was cruising between Trincomalee and Colombo, for about a month, and left for Bombay on the 6th instant. She carries 6 big guns and 10 quick-firing guns, and has a complement of 250 men and officers, all told. She is a new fast cruiser, and is the latest addition to the East India station, with every modern improvements. The Rear Admiral F. C. B. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson and staff, arrived by the China Mail. During the voyage the Marathon experienced moderate north-west monsoon. Her future movements are unknown. The Marathon followed the China Mail steamer Pekin. The following are the names of the officers :—Captain George W. Hill, Lieutenant John P. Rolliston, Lieutenant Alfred E. Tizard, Lieutenant Percy D. M. Henderson, Lieutenant Arthur T. Taylor, Staff Surgeon Charles F. Newland, Paymaster Andrew Hume, Staff Engineer Robert J. Baker, Engineer William Ryan, Assistant Engineer Charlie Broadbent, Assistant Engineer W. Littlewood, Gunner John Sime, Boatswain Henry Shaw, and Assistant Clerk James H. Griffiths.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The following Government Resolution has been issued :—

Although the Director of Public Instruction will doubtless include in his annual report some observations on the work of the Bombay Veterinary College for the past year, the Governor in Council would have been glad to have received and considered his detailed comments on the report at this stage. Whilst the institution is feeling its way, it is desirable that its progress should receive annually a special review at the hands of Government, and the Director's criticisms will materially assist Government in the task.

2. The number of students continued to decline. At the end of 1888-89 there were 75 on the rolls, and at the end of 1889-90 there were 49; but the number on 31st March last was only 42. On the other hand the entries in the year were 15 against 11 in the previous year. The recruits have joined the College from Lahore and Faizabad in the north, from Mysore in the south, and from Indore in Central India. Within the Presidency Limbdi and Bhavnagar in Kathiawar, and the Kolhapur State have sent pupils. The Local Board in Hyderabad (Sind) has contributed one, Poona has sent two, and the Bombay City supplies five. It is, therefore, clear that the College is needed to supply a widely felt want. Nor is there much reason to complain of the practical illustration afforded of this demand by the employment of the graduates who left the College. Nineteen graduates left the College, and all who desired it have found employment. One has gone to Zanzibar, and others have been taken into the service of the Native States of Junagad, Kolhapur, Sangli, Gwalior, and Cambay. Government have lately received inquiries from Ceylon regarding the engagement of a Veterinary Surgeon, and there is abundant evidence that Veterinary Science can command an extended market. Under these circumstances it appears to Government premature to guarantee appointments annually for the graduates as suggested in paragraph 5 of the report. The open market, the demands of the Native States, and those of Local Boards, will do more than Government either ought, or can undertake, to do. As was observed in Government Resolution No. 7933, dated 7th November 1890, the future prosperity of the College will depend not only on the number of its graduates who may obtain employment, but also on the success af those graduates. The efforts of Government must principally be directed to the administration of the College, and it is clear from the report that much remains to be done in this direction.

3. The position of the College, its course of instruction, and the provision of a competent teaching staff with suitable accessories are the three points of immediate importance. As regards the first of these subjects, the condition of affairs disclosed in paragraph 16 of Dr. Nariman's report is most serious, and the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Municipality, and of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals should be at once called to it. This is more than an educational question, merely affecting the prospects of the Veterinary College, and a copy of the report should be transferred to the General Department for the issue of orders, and final disposal of the matter in consultation with the Sanitary officers. The facts narrated not only have a bearing on the deeply regretted loss of Veterinary Surgeon Steel, the recent sickness of the present Principal, and the list of casualties contained in the report, but they justify a very serious alarm for the health of the population of Parel. The matter, therefore, requires the very early attention of the General Department. From the educational point of view, Government are now forced to consider whether the advantages gained by the connection with the Society and the Hospital, or even by the provision of the Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory, can outweigh the dangerously unhealthy surroundings of the Veterinary College. The Principal of the College of Science has been directed to report on the possibility of transferring the College to Poona, and Government will await his report with interest.

4. Regarding the plan of education, it is observed that the revised course of instruction, prepared by the late Mr. Steel, left Class C insufficient leisure for practical work, and overloaded both teachers and students. Changes in the curriculum were therefore proposed by the last Examination Committee and sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1487, dated 22nd July 1891. The syllabus of the College course also needs revisal. On this subject Government hope to receive at an early date the opinion of Mr. Rayment and the detailed suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction.

5. The provision of teaching staff has been rendered more unpopular by the ill-repute of the College premises in a sanitary point of view. Government believe that they may obtain the services of an able Principal, who commands deserved confidence, Nariman an officer sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 9227, Instructors 14th December 1889, are considered a great improvement on the old system, The post of instructor in practical shoeing has not yet been filled. Dr. Nariman's report shows that the re-organization scheme has worked well, and every year's practice should make the teaching more efficient.

6. Amongst matters of minor detail Government observe that a cesspool is urgently needed as stated in paragraph 15. It is presumed that a proposal for its provision will be separately submitted to Government. The proposals regarding the water-supply and gas for the Laboratory will be considered if the College remains in Bombay. The total cost to Government on account of the College was Rs. 17,400, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 21,939-2-11.

7. In reviewing the last report Government expressed their sence of the energy, devotion and skill with which Mr. Steel had performed his multifarious dutics, and it is with deep regret that the Governor in Council must recognize that he sacrificed his health for the good of the College. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of Government not to subject his successor or the other officers of the College to the avoidable risks of an insanitary neighbourhood. If the efforts of the Municipal authorities and the Hospital Managers are not equal to the task of removing a nuisance that is a menace to the public health of Parel, the transfer of the College elsewhere will be necessary. Dr. Nariman has written an interesting report, and the acknowledgments of Government are due to him and the rest of the College staff for their successful discharge of their duties.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

The third meeting will be held on Wednesday, 12th August, at 5 p.m. punctually behind the Marine Lines. Entries may be made on the ground, but intending competitors are requested to send their names to the undersigned as soon as possible, to enable him to make the necessary arrangements.

(1) Tentpegging and knocking Cocoanuts off Posts.—Take two pegs on the way up, and on the return spear the first cocoanut, use the butt of the spear to knock off the second, and spear the third. Any spear may be used. Two tries each. Horses or ponies.

(2.) Pillion Race.—Each horse or pony to carry two riders, bare back, round a flag and back. Total distance about 250 yards. Trotting only allowed. Any horse or pony breaking from a trot must stop at once and turn round.

(3.) Picking up Balls and putting them into buckets.—Three balls will be placed in a line about 30 yards apart, the first ball about 30 yards from a bucket. Competitors start from a line 30 yards from the bucket, ride up to the first ball, dismount, pick up the ball, remount, ride back to the bucket, dismount, put the ball into the bucket, remount and pick up the remaining balls in the same manner. When the last ball has been put into the bucket remount and ride past the winning post.

(4.) Egg and Spoon Race.—Conditions as usual.

(5.) Bolster Fight.—Teams of three, horses or ponies. Each rider will be provided with a bolster and a colored hat, the object being to knock off the hats of those in the opposing team. When a hat is knocked off, the owner thereof must at once retire, and those left in continue the fight. No stirrups allowed, and competitors must keep within a space marked out by flags, about 100 yards square. Competitors are not allowed to wilfully hit their opponents horses. Entries to be made to—C. H. Ross,

71, Apollo Street.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	67	25	54	42	51	46	48	74
Saturday, Aug. 8	0	8	0	15	0	9	0	8
Sunday, Aug. 9	0	20	0	15	0	13	0	4
Total	67	53	54	72	51	68	48	86
Total fall to 9th August 1890	62	17	63	60	66	28	51	69
Total fall to 9th August 1889	57	50	62	44	61	20	54	18

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Saturday at the Council Hall, Poona. His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presided, and there were also present, His Excellency, Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir George R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., the Honorable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., the Honorable Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Advocate-General, the Honorable Mr. Basil-Lang, the Honorable Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., L.L.B., C.I.E., the Honorable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, the Honorable Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the Honorable Rao Bahadur Oodharam Mulchand, the Honorable Mr. Lingopa, Jayapa Desai, and the Honorable Mr. J. G. Moore.

BOILER INSPECTION ACT—STEAM [illegible]

The consideration of the Bill to amend the periodical inspection and the [illegible] competent engineers of boilers in the Bombay was entered into in detail.

Clauses 1 and 2 of the bill was sanctioned.

The Honorable Mr. Wadia, who is [illegible] gave notice of an amendment in section line 9, to omit the words "and any steam which in his absence was taken up by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.

The Honorable Mr. Forrest said: There are many steam chests which were by no means connected with boilers often being removed from it from ten to fifteen yards, and it was not advisable to include these in the clause.

The Honorable Sir Raymond West said: The honorable member will recollect the words "and any steam chest or other apparatus closely attached thereto" were placed there after a good deal of discussion. Mr. Wadia as an expert had special influence and authority in the committee, and it was after discussion with him that the words were introduced in the particular connection in which they were now used. The words of the Act mean, of course, only steam chests which are attached to boilers. It being a particular species of the genus apparatus, it is only in cases of steam chests attached to the boiler that the clauses were applied, and for that purpose it was approved with the consent at the time of Mr. Wadia—although afterwards he thought that it would be better to leave out the words "steam chest." If it were removed, grammatically the clause would be the same, but it being there some argument might be founded on its omission and it might be said that there was some meaning in its being struck out. It is better that the words "steam chest" having been introduced with the assent of the best expert that could advise us on the subject, should remain where they are, and there cannot be any misapprehension after the explanation I have given of its being misinterpreted to steam chests standing a considerable distance from boilers.

The Honorable Mr. J. U. Yajnik said: I cannot say what was in the mind of Mr. Wadia when he proposed that the words "steam chest" should be taken out after consenting to their insertion, but I remember a case in which an inspector called upon the owner of a factory to set apart certain parts of the boiler and engine in order that he might have time to inspect the different parts. In mentioning what parts he the owner should take out belonging to the boiler and engine he included the steam chest among the parts of an engine. So that upcountry the idea of a steam chest is that it forms part of a steam engine, and in giving specifications for engines and specifications for boilers,

thousand different ways by a thousand different persons.

His Excellency : I think the hon. member might trust to the Government doing it best.

The Hon. Mr Yajnik : I do ; and will withdraw the amendment.

Section four was then approved.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND EXPERTS.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram moved that in section 5, line 8 be inserted between the words " of " and " such," the words. " One expert to be named by the Bombay Millowners' Association. He said : —I do not propose to trouble the Council with any lengthy remarks. I have already expressed my approval of the principle of the Bill, which is certainly a most desirable measure and I feel that is the view of all honorable members. The Select Committee has made several alterations in it, most of which are, no doubt, necessary but, according to my humble opinion, at least, *two* more are called for and I have endeavoured to embody them in my amendments. The first of these is—In section 5, line 8, between the words " of " and " such" to insert the words " one expert to be nominated by the Bombay Millowners' Association and." I see that the amendment, I venture to propose, has also been suggested by the Bombay Millowners' Association, a body whose representations will no doubt by favorable considered by this Council. I consider that the presence on the Commission of a representative of such a body as this Association will be of considerable assistance in the disposal of appeals, and will at the same time, render the decisions of the Commission more satisfactory to all the parties concerned. I entirely agree with the reasons given by the Millowners' Association in favour of the amendment, and should it, in substances be agreed to, I would have the wording of the Association's letter substituted for my own.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West said : The honorable member desires that the Commission should in every case include one expert named by the Bombay Millowners' Association. The question immediately arises on what principle Commissions are formed, members of the Commission appointed and other offices filled by the vote of associations or on the responsibility of Government. I dealt with this subject in my speech on the first reading of the bill and pointed out that it was opposed to all recognised principles of administration, that the appointment of officers should not be left to the Executive Government. The Government may take advise from all quarters, but it is not desirable to place responsibility on individuals otherwise you have it divided amongst several bodies and that means no responsibility at all. The Government might be called upon by the Millowners' Association if some other place for power to appoint an expert, whose only fitness for the work might be that they were elected by a body totally irresponsible. If you leave the selection to Government, the Government can take advice from those able to give it. There is no reason to suppose that the Government will not endeavour to put on the Commission the best men it can get, for its interest will lie in the direction of having the Commission efficient. It is far better to leave the responsibility with the Government.

His Excellency said :—Another objection to the insertion of any one Association is that there is no security for the existence of that Association. From what we know of the Bombay Millowners' Association it has at present every sign of vitality, but we cannot deal with the future, and revolutions have occurred in more powerful bodies than the Millowners' Association. There might be a difference of opinion in that body which might end in a split of the Association into two bodies. Then which would be the Millowners' Association ? This Council then might have to assemble and go through the labour of amending the Bill, simply because an association of this kind had quarrelled within itself and split into two. I think it would be a dangerious precedent to include in an Act the title of a particular association not being a permanent body as it should be if included in an Act.

The Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram : There is no doubt that so long as Mills exist the Association will.

The Hon. Advocate-General : It is not an incorporated body.

The Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram :—I am not anxious to press the amendment.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

COMMISSIONS IN SIND.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur O. Mulchand moved that in section 5 the following clause be added " Government shall appoint one or more Commissions in Sind for the purpose of this Act."

The Hon. Sir Raymond West pointed out that Commissions had been appointed for Sind under the existing Act, and it was desirable to still leave the appointment of such Commissions at the discretion of Government, which would do so according to the exigencies of the case.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Mulchand was satisfied with that assurance.

Section 5 then was carried.

DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION."

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Yajnik moved that in section 6, clause (d), line 36 and in clause (6), line 60 and 61, the words " direct and immediate " be omitted. He said : This point has been a subject for much vexed controversy and my object is to see that an end is put to the trouble and vexation given to millowners by the strict interpretation of the words direct and immediate supervision."

(Mr. Yajnik then read the correspondence which had taken place on the subject and extracts from a speech by Sir Raymond West on the subject.) It seems to me that the object of the section would be met if the words were omitted or some such words as " responsible supervision " are placed in substitution of the words " direct and immediate," or if the honorable mover does not assent to this proposition some distinct interpretation of the clause should be given to the effect that millowners shall not be deemed to have broken the law if an engeneer should absent himself for a few hours or go on sick leave for a short time. If such an interpretation is put upon if it will meet my object. I am quite sure that so long as the honorable mover is a member of the Government no extreme interpretation will be put upon it, but as we were reminded just now by His Excellency, changes, do occur in the constitutions of Government, and the views which may be held at one time by Government may not be the views held at another time. It will ultimately come to this, if the words are allowed to remain, that the matter will be referred to the High Court for an interpretation and in that case to a strictly legal view of the matter.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West said. The hon. member has quoted from the debate on the last occasion, and I feel much complimented by his doing so, for it has had a very convincing effect upon me to hear the arguments I addressed to the Council on that occasion. It has not been answered, and no one has attempted to do so. I don't think the hon. member has done so. A little further on in the debate on that occasion the very words now in question came under discussion and honorable members and the public were invited to suggest some other words than " direct and immediate." There has not been the least suggestion of a more appropriate form of words.

The Hon. Mr. Yajnik : I have suggested " responsible."

The Hon. Sir Raymond West : I have not forgotten it, and I think it would not be an appropriate form of words because a man is only responsible according to the nature of an appointment. If he is employed to look at engines or boilers once a week or once a month he is responsible for what he has contracted to do. It is quite feasible that an engineer may be employed to look after a hundred engines and he would be responsible for looking at them once a week, month or year. Therefore, the word responsible is too vague and too little pertinent to the particular matter. " Direct and immediate " do suffice and do not in my opinion go too far. Difficulties as to their construction cannot arise if it takes the form proposed now. In clause " f " it is laid down what shall be implied. It does not necessarily mean that an engineer shall have his eyes fixed on each particular boiler at each particular moment of the day, if that were possible, but is consistent with his occasional absence from the boiler-house. " Direct and immediate " taken with clause (f) shows what is meant and the difficulties that have before arisen on an extreme interpretation of the law cannot arise. I do not know what is done in the High Court now, but a few years ago when I had the honour of a seat there had this section come before the honourable Justices they would take all the parts of the enactment and interpret one line with another, and taking the different clauses of the section it is perfectly obvious that " direct and immediate " does not imply that an engineer is to have his eyes fixed on an object for the whole of the day. That is a sufficient answer to the arguments adduced, but the real answer is to be found in the fact that an invitation was issued months ago and no more appropriate set of words is forthcoming, which imply that an engineer has engines under his personal control with personal responsibility and a capacity for going at once—whether it be exercised or not—if anything went wrong and setting it right. What is wanted to be conveyed is that an engineer must be on the spot answerable for the proper working of the engines. Otherwise he may simply call once a month and depute his office to an imcompetent man. I think the words ought to be retained.

The Hon. Mr. Yajnik : Would you not give any interpretation of the words ?

The Honorable Sir Raymond West : What does the honourable member propose by way of interpretation, which would not make matters more obscure ?

The Hon. Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade said : To my mind there would be confusion if the words " direct and immediate " were retained instead of the word " supervision " or " charge." If it read " immediate charge thereof " it would occasion no confusion. The engineer would still be in charge without always being on the spot. Looking at the matter that way the difficulty might be removed.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West said : If the honorable member would rather have " charge and management" in order to have no misinterpretation in future, I don't think we could take any objection to it.

The words " management and charge" were then inserted in the section in lieu of " supervision" what was agreed to by the Council

SECTION 7 TO 22.

Section 7 was slightly modified thus : For the words " If it be situate in the city of Bombay to the inspector appointed by Government" were taken out and the following inserted " If it be situate in a city or town for which expressly an inspector has been appointed by Government, to such inspector." Subsection (4) was amended so as to read " if such boiler be not situate in a city or town for which expressly an inspector has been appointed by Government, &c." In sub-section 6 the words " or Karachi" were inserted after the word " Bombay." Sections 7, 8, 9 and 12, were adopted. In section 13 the words " after such enquiry as shall seem just" were inserted between the words " may" and " revoke," sections 13, 14 and 15 were also passed. Section 16, sub-section 1, the words " any apparatus" were substituted for the words " the machinery," and in sub-section 4, after the word " examined " and before the words " by an inspector," the following were inserted, " and certified as fit for use." Sections 16 and 17 adopted. In section 18 the words " at such places " were substituted for " at such intervals." Section 19 regarding appointment of Board Examiners, the Honorable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram proposed to insert that words " one of whom at least shall be conversant with the language of the applicant or applicants " after the word " persons." Amendment withdrawn and section passed. Section 20, 51, 22, adopted as they stood.

MANAGING TWO SETS OF BOILERS.

The Honorable Sir Raymond West moved that in section 6, clause (*b*) line 36, 37 and 38 the words " may, notwithstanding their distance from each other" be substituted in place of the word shall, making the clause read. (*f*) a person employed to manage and be in charge of *not more than* two sets of boilers, which boilers all belong to the same owner, and are so situated that no one of them is more than a thousand feet apart from any other of them, may, notwithstanding their distance from each other be deemed to be employed in direct and immediate charge and management of all such boilers.

The amendment was adopted.

WITHDRAWAL AND SUSPENSION OF CERTIFICATES.

The Honorable Rao Bahadur Mulchand moved that in section 23, sub-section 1, line 15, the words be introduced after " fit." " And the same shall be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*." The section would then read :

23. (1). If by means of any inquiry conducted under the provisions of this Act *or of the rule framed thereunder* it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that any engineer possessing a certificate of competency granted under section 20 or 21 or a certificate of service granted under section 22 is incompetent, or is addicted to drunkenness, or has been guilty of any serious misconduct or negligence, the Governor in Council may cancel such certificate, or suspend the same for such time as he shall deem fit, and the same shall be notified to the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

He said : I submit that any person could get away before the enquiry into a charge against him could be completed, and his certificate would not be forthcoming when it was wanted.

The Honorable Sir Raymond West said that it would be a severe and unusual punishment to brand a man in the *Government Gazette* simply because he had failed to do his duty on some particular occasion by an act of drunkenness or some other temporary offence. Engineers are so few in India that they are almost a cast and it is doubtful whether they would submit to such a procedure. If the honorable mover looks at the second clause he will find that if a man is charged with drunkenness for instance, the first thing that is done is to demand his certificate which he is found to put into the hands of the Committee.

The Honorable Rao Bahadur Mulchand said : If he fails to put it the only penalty is a fine, that is not sufficient.

The Honorable Sir Raymond West : You want him to be branded in the *Government Gazette*.

The Honorable Rao Bahadur Mulchand : But if he does not produce it, how then ?

The Honorable Sir Raymond West : He must produce it or be fined Rs. 500. It would be a severe and unusual penalty to brand a man in the *Government Gazette*, and I don't think it desirable.

The Honorable Rao Bahadur Mulchand : I will not press the amendment. I merely wanted to provide against people being taken if a man carried his certificate after an offence without endorsement.

His Excellency : Have any difficulties been found in consequence of men's delinquincies not being published in the *Government Gazette* ?

The Honorable Sir Raymond West : I know of none. It is usual with employers, who are reasonably careful to write to a man's last employers when anything of the nature in question would be communicated.

The Honorable Mr. Yajnik : People do not generally do so, so far as I know.

The Honorable Sir Raymond West : The people are not generally reasonably careful.

The amendm ent was withdrawn and section adopted.

SECTIONS 24, 25, 26.

These sections were adopted without discussion.

FAILING TO GIVE NOTICE OF ALTERATIONS.

The Honorable Rao Bahadur Mulchand moved that in section 27 the original section of the bill be adopted with the exception of sub-section 3. He said : I find from other provisions that it would be very difficult to get the certificate required produced, and that a delinquent can with impunity defy the resolution of the Government under section 23. To avoid going to a magistrate to get a man fined I think it would be better to insert section 27 of the Act. I don't think it is so hard upon him.

The Honorable Sir Raymond West said : The view presented by the honorable member was the view held when the bill was drafted, but on consideration it was thought that engineers would think it hard upon them that they should be treated like culprits before they had been convicted of doing anything wrong. They would regard it as oppression and resent, and think we might adopt the more lenient method until some charge is made out against them. That idea was adopted after a good deal of consideration by the Committee and I hope it will be upheld by the Council. It seems sufficient for practical purposes, and unless it should be found sufficient—in which case further legislation would be necessary—it is preferable to adopt the more lenient mode especially recommended by the Honorable Mr. Wadia, who is especially acquainted with this class of people.

His Excellency : It would seem wise in the event of an engineer having been ordered to present himself before a Commission or enquiry, having failed to deposit his certificate, it might be advisable to represent to Government whether it would not be desirable to place the matter in the *Government Gazette*. This might be considered at the next meeting.

The Honorable Sir Raymond West : If a man runs away it would certainly by advisable to publish the circumstances in the *Government Gazette*,but enquiring officers might misuse the power. I am inclined to think that the measures of severity as proposed are sufficient, especially supplemented as hisExcellency has suggested.

The section was allowed to remain in abeyance until next meeting.

Further report on subsequent sections of the Bill are held over until next issue.

The Council adjourned at 7-10 p.m., and will reassemble this morning.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th August, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	2	35 p.m.	5	18
Teheran	9	2	25 p.m.	...	33
Suez	9	1	10 p.m.	..	44

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 2th August, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	29	..	5
,, Kurrachee	..	11	..	3
,, Madras	..	12	..	1

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the University Senate was held on Friday evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University for the purpose of considering the regulations regarding the degree of Bachelor of Arts generally, and the first and second examinations for that degree drawn up in accordance with the scheme already passed by the Senate. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, vice-Chancellor, presided.

The following were the regulations submitted :—

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

(I.) Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass three subsequent examinations, the first to be called the Previous Examination, the second the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the third the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. *N.B.*—A Bachelor of Science may obtain the Degree of B.A. on passing the Examinations in Languages, Deductive Logic, and History and Political Economy of the First and Second B.A. Examinations.

[Regulations 2 to 8 have already been passed, being regulations regarding the Previous Examination.]

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

(9.) The first Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the first Monday in November. (10.) No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept two terms after passing the Previous Examination at a College or Institution recognized in Arts, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials. [*N.B.*—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an Examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University, or partly at one and partly at the other, as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid Examinations.] (11.) Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (12.) Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form J.) (13.) Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid. (14.) Candidates will be examined in the followiug subjects :—I.—English. II.—Classical Language. III.—Mathematics and Physics. IV.—Deductive Logic.

I.—ENGLISH INCLUDING COMPOSITION—Two papers.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination. The theme for Composition will be selected from among the books or subjects prescribed for the Examination.

II.—CLASSICAL LANGUAGE—One paper.

One of the following :—Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Persian. Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination. In each language, English as well as the Classical, there will be, besides the written examination, a *viva voce* Examination. The paper in English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The paper in the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versa*. The paper on each language wil contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

III.—MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS—Two papers.

(*a*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms. (1 paper.) (*b*) Elementary Physics. (1 paper.) *Text-book*—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics (New Edition, 1888) omitting §§ 54—68, 295—334, 400—415, 423—460.

IV.—DEDUCTIVE LOGIC—One paper.

Text-books recommended—Fowler's Deductive Logic. Jevons' Elementary Lessons in Logic. (15.) The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in Languages. (16.) On the Third Monday in November, or so soon thereafter as may be found practicable, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order. (17.) A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form K.)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

(18.) The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November. (19.) No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless after passing the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. he shall have kept four terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. under the *N.B.* to Regulation 10,and has thereafter kept four terms in the University of Bombay and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form L. (20). Candidates must forward an application to the registrar on or before the third day after the end of the second Term in Arts. (*Vide* Form L.) (21.) Each candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form M.) (22.) Failure to pass the examination will not disqualify the candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid. (23.) Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—I.—English, with composition. II.—Classical Language. III.—History and Political Economy. IV.—One of the following :—(*a*) Language and literature. (*b*) Logic and moral Philosophy. (*c*) Mathematics. (*d*) Chemistry and Physics. (*e*) Natural science. (*f*) Roman History and General Jurisprudence and Roman Law. N.B.—Candidates taking up the subject (*f*) must keep terms at a recognized school of Law, and those who pass in it will be considered as having passed the first examination for the degrre of Bachelor of Laws.

I.—ENGLISH—Two papers.

i. Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination. (1 paper.) ii. *Composition.*—The theme for Composition will be selected from among the books or subjects prescribed for the Examination. (1 paper.)

II.—CLASSICAL LANGUAGE—One paper.

One of the following :—Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Persian. Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination. The paper in English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The paper in the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versa*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

III.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY—Three papers.

(*a*) History. i.—History of England from the Restoration to the Passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. (1 paper.) ii.— History of India in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries down to 1858. (1 paper.) *Text-book recommended*—Meadows Taylor's Student's Manual of the History of India. (*b*) Political Economy. (2 paper.) As in Henry Fawcett's or some similar Manual and Books III, IV and V of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations. IV.—Groups—Four papers. (*a*) Language, and Literature. i.—A period of English Literature and two books belonging to that period,to be prescribed by the Syndicate. (2 papers.) ii.— Two books in a Classical Language, to be prescribed by the Syndicate. (2 papers.) (*b*) Logic and Moral Philosophy—*Text-books* Mill's Logic, Books I, II and III. Wallace's Kant (Blackwood's Philosphical Classics). Martineau's Types of Ethical Theory. Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics. (*c*) Mathematics—i.—*Conic sections treated Geometrically and Analytically not including abridged notation.* (One paper.) ii.—*Differential Calculus*: Differentiation of Functions of one variable ; Successive Differentiation ; Taylor's Theorem ; Evaluation of Indeterminate Function : Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. *Integral Calculus*:—Integration of Functions of one variable. (One paper.) iii.—*Statics* : Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers. iv.—*Dynamics* : Laws of motion ; Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion ; Falling Bodies ; Projectiles ; Collision ; the Pendulum. (One paper.) v.—*Hydrostatics* : Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids ; Specific gravity ; Floating Bodies ; Rotating Liquid ; Tension of vessels containing Fluids ; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines. vi.—*Optics* : Reflection and Refraction of Rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, not including Aberrations ; Refraction through Prisms. Plates and Lenses ;the Eye ; Telescopes. (One paper.) (*d*) Chemistry and Physics—I.—*Inorganic Chemistry*—Two papers and a practical examination. Differences between Mechanical mixture solution, and chemical combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism Isomorphism. Conditions on which the melting point and the boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and compound substances. Laws of Chemical Combination. Equivalent Weights of the elements. Multiple proportions. The atomic theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular Weights. Relation between the density of a Gas and its Molecular weight. Abnormal densities. Avogadro's Hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular Combination. Meaning of chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double decomposition. Nature of Acids, bases and salts. Capacity of saturation of Acids and bases. Nomenclature. Relation between atomic weight and specific heat. Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of spectrum-analysis. Diffusion of Gases. *Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine.* The combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen. *Oxygen.* Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen. The Oxides and Oxiacids of Chlorine. Chlorates and Hypochlorites. *Sulphur.* Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The Oxides of Sulphur. Sulpharic Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid. *Nitrogen.* The Atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable Life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its Salts. The Oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites. *Phosphorus.* Phosphoretted Hydrogen. The Oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates. Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus. *Arsenic* and its Oxides. Arseniuretted Hydrogen. Arsenious Acid and its Salts. Arsenic Acid and its Salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic. *Antimony*, its Oxides and Sulphides. Antimoniuretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony. *Boron.* Boracic Acid and the Borates. *Carbon.* Carbonic Oxide and Carbonic Acid. The Carbonates. Carbon Oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination. *Silicon.* Siliciuretted Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates. Potassium, its chloride, iodide, bromide, oxides, chlorate, Sulphates, nitrate and carbonates. Gunpowder. Sodium, its chloride, oxides, sulphates, thiosulphate, nitrate, phospates, borates, silicates and carbonates. Glass. Calcium, its Chloride, oxides, sulphates, carbonate and phosphates. Bleaching powder. Strontium, its sulphate, carbonate and nitrate. Barium, its chloride, oxides, nitrate, sulphate and carbonate. Magnesium, its chloride, oxide, sulphate and phosphate. Zinc, its chloride, oxide and sulphate. Cadmium, its oxide, sulphate and sulphide. Lead, its chloride, iodide, oxides, sulphate, nitrate, carbonate, and sulphide. Copper, its chlorides, oxides, sulphate and arsenite. Silver, its chloride, iodide, bromide, oxides, and nitrate. Mercury, its chlorides, iodides, oxides, nitrates, sulphates and sulphides. Aluminium, its chloride, oxide, sulphate and silicate. Alums. Manganese, its chlorides, oxides and sulphate. Manganates and permanganates. Iron, its chlorides, iodides, oxides, sulphates and sulphides. Steel. Cobalt and nickel, their chlorides, oxides and sulphates. Chromium, its chlorides, oxides and sulphates. Chromic Acid and Chromates. Tin, its chlorides, oxides and sulphides. Stannic and metastannic acids, stannates and metastannates. Bismuth, its chlorides, oxides and nitrates. Gold and platinum, their chlorides and oxides. Alloys and amalgams, brass, bronze, gun-bell-speculum-metals, type-metal and fusible metal, pewters and solder. Practical Examination—Detection of a carbonate, chromate, sulphate, phosphate, borate, chloride, iodide, bromide, sulphide, oxide, nitrate or chlorate of any one of these metals or of arsenic or antimony. The compound must be soluble in water or dilute hydrochloric acid. Text-books to be recommended by the Syndicate. ii.—Physics—Two papers and a practical examination. The subjects treated of in Ganot's Physics. (*e*) Natural Science—i.—Botany, Structural, Morphological and Histological—Two papers and a practical examination. The subjects prescribed for General Biology for the first B. Sc. Examination with the addition of the following : —Flowering plants ; their Parts ; the Leaf ; Stem ; Buds and Branches ; the various forms and the duration of plants : the Root and underground Stem ; Inflorescence ; the Flower ; Calyx ; Corolla ; Stamens and Pistil ; the Fruit and Seed ; Cells and their contents ; Forms and sizes of cells ; general properties and structure of the Cell-wall ; the kinds of cell and their connection with each other ; Surface covering and appendages of Plants. Candidates may be called on to examine, describe and classify plants from any of the following orders :—Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Tiliaceæ Meliaceæ, Ampelideæ, Rutaceæ, Legaminoseæ, Lythraceæ Pasifloraceæ. Cucurbitaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Combrataceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynaceæ, Asclepidaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Nyctoginaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Artocarpaceæ, Cycadaceæ, Orchideæ, Scitaminæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Commelinaceæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ, Gramineæ, Filices, Fungi, Algæ. *Text-book recommended*—Henfrey's Botany. ii.—Zoology—Two papers and a practical examination. Structure, functions and life-history of the following animals as types of some of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom :—Amœba, Vorticella, Actinia, Earthwarm, Lobster or Crayfish, Cockroch, Slug or Snail, Frog. General history of chief tissues :—blood ; pavement, columnar, ciliated and glandular epithelium ; connective tisue ; cartilage ; bone ; muscle ; nerve fibers and nerve cells. A general knowledge of the classes of the Animal Kingdom, principles of zoological classification, distribution and development. *Text-books recommended*—Nicholson's Manual of Zoology (New Edition, 1889). Huxley and Martin's Biology (Edition, 1890). (*f*) Roman History and General Jurisprudence and Roman Law—i.—Roman History—*Text-book*—Merivale's History of the Roman Empire. (2 papers.) ii.—General Jurisprudence and Roman Law. (2 papers.) Text-books to be prescribed by the Syndicate (the same as those for the First LL.B. Examination). (24). The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English except when otherwise specified. (25.) On the Fourth Thursday in November, or so soon thereafter as may be found practicable, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates, in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order. (26.) A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form N.)

Professor Oxenham then moved :—" That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the regulations regarding the degree of Bachelor of Arts generally and the first and second examinations for that degree, drawn up in accordance with the scheme already passed by the Senate and given below, be adopted ; that in 1892 and subsequent years the first examination for the degree of B. A. be held under the new regulations only ; that the second examination for the degree of B. A. under the old regulations be held in 1892 and 1893 and not afterwards ; and that in 1894 and subsequent years the second examination for the degree of B. A. be held under the new regulations only." This was a scheme, he said, which now came before the Senate for final sanction, and it had taken so very long to discuss and prepare, that it could not be said the business had been hastily pushed through the Senate, or had not been given due consideration.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion.

Dr. Bhandarkar moved an amendment to the effect that the Syndicate should be directed to review their decision.

Dr. Peterson seconded the amendment on the ground that he did not think the scheme had received that careful attention in detail it ought to have had.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law,said the syndicate had already given their decision. The syndicate had approved of the scheme, and how could the Senate expect them to revise it if they were to send it back to them without any discussion or suggestion. If this amendment was carried the same thing might be done again and again. The scheme, every time it came before the Senate, might be returned in the same way to the syndicate as it was proposed to do now, and so on *ad infinitum*.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang said he had no desire to claim perfection for the syndicate. He had no wish to claim, that even after the long time they had given to the consideration of this scheme it was perfect or invulnerable to any amendments the members of the senate might propose. It had been pointed out that mistakes had been made in the putting forward of this scheme which would indicate a somewhat careless handling of the subject. He would not admit that, however. It was only from Professor Bhandarkar's point of view that there had been some seeming carelessness, but there had been nothing of the sort. It was only that the syndicate had taken a different view of the matter than Dr. Bhandarkar had. Then, supposing the syndicate had been careless in the past, what guarantee had they that they would be more careful in the future or in the next few months ? The syndicate had come to a deliberate decision. He adhered then to that deliberate decision, and if the scheme was sent back to the syndicate he would still adhere to it. If the Senate desired to make any alterations it was in their power to do so. It was an idle proposal to send it back to the Syndicate for reconsideration ; he would strongly oppose the amendment, and asked the Senate to reject it.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was lost.

Mr. Shamrao Vithal proposed as an amendment " that in line 5 of Principal Oxenham's proposals the words " 1893 and subsequent years" be substituted for the words " 1892 and subsequent years."

Mr. V. A. Modak seconded the amendment.

Mr. Starling said that the amendment as at present proposed left the regulations incomplete. It was evident that if candidates were to go up in 1894 for the second examination for the degree of B.A., they must have passed a first examination in 1892, for candidates required to wait two years between the two examinations. If then 1893 were inserted for 1892 there would be no provision for that first examination for the degree of B.A. Farther, the amendment was simply in the in terests of " plucked" candidates, and he did not think candidates who had come unprepared for their examinations deserved any consideration showa to them. For these reasons he would oppose the amendment.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Shamrao Vithal moved " that in line of the same proposal after the words " the first examination for the degree of B.A. be held under the new regulations only " the following words be inserted : " Except that candidates who have passed the Previous Examination in or before the year 1890 be exempted from the papers in Physics and Logic."

Mr. G. M. Tripathi seconded the amendment which was negatived.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar moved " that in regulation 1, the words " Intermediate Examination " be substituted for the words " First Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts " and that the word " Second " occurring after the words " and the third the " be omitted."

Dr. Balchandra seconded the amendment and it was adopted.

Professor Apte proposed, Dr. Balchandra seconded, and it was resolved " that the following words be added at the end of the N. B. to regulation 1 :—Provided he has kept right terms at a college or institution recognised in Arts.

On the motion of Dr. Bhandarkar seconded by Professor Apte it was agreed " that in Regulation 14 the words " two years " be substituted for the words " one year " in ll 13 and 20 p. 2 ; and in regulation 23 the words " three years " be substituted for the words " two years " in ll 24 and 32 p. 3."

Professor Apte moved " that in regulation 14 for the words " 1—English, including composition," &c., down to " prescribed for the Examination " the following words be substituted : 1—English—Two papers. (I) Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination (1 paper). (II) Composition.—The theme for Composition will be selected from among the books or subjects prescribed for Examination (1 paper)."

Mr. Tripathi seconded the amendment and it was carried.

Professor Apte moved " that under " IV—Deductive Logic—one paper" in regulation 14 the words "Jevons' Elementary Lessons in Logic" be omitted."

Mr. Banaji seconded the amendment.

After some discussion had taken place with reference to it Dr. Balchandra moved at 7 o'clock, that the meeting should be adjourned till Saturday afternoon, and the motion having been accepted, the Senate adjourned accordingly.

On Saturday afternoon, the Senate continued the consideration of the amendments to Principal R. G. Oxenham's proposal.

Professor V. S. Aptes's amendment under the first head, English, was considered. Nobody spoke to it, and, on being put to vote, it was passed as follows :—(*a*) That under " IV.—Deductive Logic—one paper " in regulation 14, the words " Jevon's Elementary Lessons in Logic " be omitted.

Mr. Shamrao Vithal next moved the following amendment :—(*c*). That in regulation 19 the words " after passing the Previous Examination he shall have kept six terms " be substituted for the words " after passing the First Examination for the degree of B. A. he shall have kept four terms."

Mr. Shamrao spoke at some length in favour of the amendment, which was seconded by Dr. Peterson.

Professer V. S. Apte, Father Drachman, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Professor Macmillan, and Mr. Framroz C. Banajee spoke against the amendment, while Mr. V. A. Modac spoke in support of it. On a division, the amendment was lost by a large majority.

The next amendment was that of Professor Apte as follows :—(f) That in regulation 19 the words 11 or has been admitted to the first Examination for the degree of B. A. under the N. B. to regulation 10, and has thereafter kept your terms in the University of Bombay be omitted.

Dr. Peterson seconded the amendment, which was carried *nem con.*

Coming to amendments C., D., and E., which stood in the name of Professor R. G. Bhandarker, who was absent, the Vice-Chancellor ruled them to be out of order.

Professor Apte proposed an amendment of Professor Bhandarker as follows : (*f*) That in iv (*a*) i and iv (*a*) ii in regulation 23, the the word " two occuring before the word books " (p. 4) be omitted. Mr. Kirkpatrick seconded the amendment, which was carried.

Another amendment of Professor Bhandarker was next proposed by Professor Apte, and, being seconded by Dr. Peterson, was carried as follows :—That in IV. (*a*) II in regulation 23, the words " one of which may be on the History of the Literature of the language taken up " be inserted after the word " books."

Professor Apte moved his next amendment as follows :—(g) That in form L (p. 8) below the words " certificate . . . attended," the following words be inserted :—" N. B. If the candidate have taken up group (f) as his optional subject he should also submit a certificate of attendance at a school recognised in law similar to that submitted by candidates for the first LL.B. examination." The amendment was seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna and carried.

On the motion of Dr. Peterson, in the N. B. to section 23, the words " must have kept " were substituted for the words " must keep."

On the motion of Mr. M. H. Starling, seconded by Mr. Ganesham Nilkant, the last sentence in section 15 was deleted, namely " the candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in languages."

Professor Oxenham's original proposition, as amended, was then unanimously approved and adopted.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

On the motion of Mr. M. H. Starling, seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, it was resolved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following regulations be substituted for the two first of the present regulations for awarding the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal (pp. 236 and 237 of the Calendar for 1891-92) :—A Gold Medal, to be called the " Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal," of the value of Rs. 200, with a Prize of law Books of the value of Rs. 200, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of General Jurisprudence and Roman Law at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, or in the papers on General Jurisprudence and Roman Law in group (*f*) at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, provided that in the latter case the Candidate also passes the remainder of the Examination for the Degree of B.A., and provided also

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Kangra, 1,468 tons, Captain G. Jacobs, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via Madras, Galle, and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE British s.s. Charters Tower, 1,905 tons, Captain H Purse, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Newcomen, 1,352 tons, Captain C R Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE British s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

CAPTAIN James Hannah, of s s Taif, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius, reports having experienced strong S W Monsoon, with heavy sea running, and very little rain throughout.

THE British s.s. Taif, 878 tons, Captain James Hannah, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius, with a general cargo and 46 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

CAPTAIN G Jacobs, of the B I S N Co's s s Kangra, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via Madras, Galle, and Colombo, reports that during the voyage she experienced rough weather and strong S W Monsoon.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Bedford, Surgeon J B Jameson, Mr N Assamed, Mr. Vabdass Assamed, Mr Abdool alli Bin Mahomed, and 66 deck.

THE s.s. Idar, under the command of Captain T Hughes, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, reports that during the voyage she experienced, after passing Socotra, strong monsoon and high sea for about three days and since then moderate monsoon and less sea.

A SHIP ON FIRE.

The s. s. Newcomen, Captain C. R. Hansen, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, reports that during the voyage she experienced strong S. W. monsoon with heavy sea. The third engineer died of he at apoplexy in the Red Sea, and on Friday last a fire was discovered in No. 1 hold, but hose being put on the fire was soon extinguished before any damage was done to the cargo.

A "HALL" LINER OVERDUE.

On Saturday a telegram was received by Messrs. Edward, Bates and Company, Agents in Bombay for the "Hall" Line of Steamers, from their Karachi Agents, stating that the s. s. Aston Hall, which was expected at Karachi from Liverpool at the beginning of this month, has not reached port. The vessel, which is seven days overdue, passed Perim on the 25th July last. Captains of steamers leaving Bombay and proceeding in that direction are requested to keep a sharp look out for the Aston Hall. Steamers which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday reported that they had not sighted the Aston Hall.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain P. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr. A. LaRue, Mr. James Rawlins, Mr. Lewis Riordean, and Mr. W. R. Williamson. From Sydney—Surgeon-Major Damla. From Melbourne.—Mr. Perris, and Mr. H, McCausland. From Adelaide—Mr. Forrest Mill. From Colombo.—Rear-Admiral C. B. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson and infant, Lieutenant H L Mawley, Mr. D. E. Kelsey, Mr. E. A. Bremner, Mr. W. S. Bull, Miss Black, Mrs. Robinson's nurse, Mr. H. Andres, Mrs. Clogston and child, and four deck from Singapore.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Drumond	1901	Harrison	A	F Muir & Co
„ King Arthur	1047	Fairweather .	C	B & P S N Co
„ H. Balckow..	63	Hughes	D	B & P S N Co
„ La Seyne....	1151	Schmitz	F	M Maritime Co
I G S Magdala ..	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
SSKt.Companion	252	Durand.....	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Poonani	..	Nacoda.....	L	Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	No.	
S.S. C. Tower.... 1905	Purse	1 F Muir & Co.
„ Bormida 1499	Gavazzo	3 F Bozzo &
„ R Rubattino. 3044	Merello	3 E Mozzoni.
„ W. Hall 2620	Buck.....	18 E Bates & Co
„ Kt.of St. John 2248	Billett	10 K Nixon & Co.
„ Hesper 1766	Smith	16 W&A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Kangra (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, July 23.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mauritius, July 26.
9	Newcomen(s).....	Hansen.....	Liverpool, July 11.
	Idar (s)	Hughes.....	Marseilles, July 23,
	Pekin (s)	Harris	China, &cc.
	H. M. S. Marathon	Hill.....	Colombo, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Venetia (s)	Creery	China, &c.
9	Charters Tower (s).	Purse	Amsterdam.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Taif for Mauritius.
„ R Rubattino for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
4 Katoria s.....Gray .....Coast Ports.
Java s .....Sepherd .....Bombay, July 9.
Pelican s .....Butler.....Middleshire, June 23.
Canara s .....Clarke .....Moulmein, July 27,

DEPARTURES.

August 4.—Steamer Borghese, ships Melete and Woodburn.
August 5.—Steamers Bucephalus, Plassey and Fultala.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
4 Kohinur s .....Calcutta.
5 Khandalla s .....Calcutta.
6 Niemen s .....Calcutta.
7 Pundua s .....Singapore.
Nuddea s .....Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
5 Kohinur s .....Bombay.
M Mcanatchy s .....Rangoon.
6 Niemen s .....Colombo.
7 Ba isworth s .....Calcutta.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

July.
27 Purtlia s.....Gillett .....Bombay.
28 Baghdad s .....Whitehead..Persian Gulf.
Lookeley Hall s....Collin.....Liverpool via Bombay
29 Congo s .....Rogers.....Hull via Bombay.
Astræa s .....Nicholas .....London via Bombay.
Karagola s .....Tice .....Bombay.
Florence s .....Harris .....Port Said.
30 Bendi s .....Beneke .....Port Said.
31 Trevaylor s.....Quiller .....Port Said.
Elton s .....Campbell.....Aden.
Heighington s .....Wilson .....Port Said.
Arab s .....Newey .....Port Said.
1 Aug.
1 Simla s .....Robertson ...Bombay.

July. DEPARTURES.
27 Alacrity s.....Coombs.....Marseilles.
Abedene s .....Jones.....Port Said for orders.
Ursa s .....Phippen .....Port Said for orders.
29 Baghdad s .....Whitehead .Bombay.
Bendo s .....Campbell.....Antwerp.
Purulia s.....Gillett .....Persian Gulf.
30 Drachenfels s.....Tegge .....Antwerp.
Germania s.....Thomas.....Port Said for orders.
Aug.
1 Karagola s .....Tice.....Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Mary Beyts, Bice, Anderson and Co, for Hull.
„ Day Break, Morgans, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp.
„ Stella, Scott, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said for orders.
„ Lookeley, Hall, Collin, Sir Charles Forbes and Co, for Liverpool.
„ Congo, Rogers, Finlay Muir and Co, for Hull.
„ Astræa, Nicholas, A McHinch and Co, for Dunkirk.
„ Florence, Harris, A McHinch and Co, for Port Said for orders.
„ Bendi, Beneke, Bryan Durant and Co, for Port Said for orders.
„ Trevaylor, Quiller, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said for orders.
„ Elton, Campbell, A McHinch and Co, for Liverpool.
„ Heighington Wilson Ralli Brothers, for Liverpool.
„ Arab, Newey, Ralli Brothers, not known.
„ Simla, Robertson, Melver, Mackenzie and Co, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond s—590 kegs paint, T F Bengalee ; 7 packages glassware, F M Roysey.
Werneth Hall s—51 cases empty soda water bottles and 7 bags corks, Rogers and Co ; 20 packages earthenware, S M Fazul.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—7 packages wall paper, T M Tazkhanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Chyebassa s—50 drums turpentine, Abdool Cader Abdool Hoosen ; 24 cases oilmentores and 7 cases vinegar, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Antia ; 4 casks paint, E Essoofjee.
Mirzapore s—2 cases game requisites, H A M Ebrahim ; 140 bales paper, E D Sassoon and Co ; 17 packages earthenware, medicine, &c, F S Madon and Co.
Oriental s—2 cases books, D V Sadhale and Co.
Peninsular s—235 kegs paints, Ebramjee Essoofjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Mirzapore s—9 cases anniline dye, G Mooljee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—1 case imitation gold thread, G Mooljee.
Mirzapore s—1 case imitation gold thread, G Mooljee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2 cases German silver sheets, Mugan Gocul ; 2 cases imitation gold thread and silver thread, Narayen Ramchunder and Co : 19 bales writing papers, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—1,195 cwts groundnuts and 810 cwts linseed, Glade and Co ; 4,000 cwts jowari, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt. of St. John s—265 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Khimjee Lackamidass and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Drummond s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, Boyts Craig and Co ; 2,932 cwts rapeseed, 1,320 cwts mowra seed, 35,850 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 44 cwts mustard seed, 90 cwts groundnuts, 160 cwts linseed, John Fachiri ; 60 bales hemp, Itcharam Harjiwandas.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino' s—2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 7,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 tons old iron rails, R Tyabjee and Co ; 7,200 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts rapeseed and 6,626 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts linseed, F L Batlibhoy and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—3,013 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—114 cwts sandal-wood, C Ebram.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 27TH JULY TO 3RD AUGUST.)

EXPORTS.

S s Pemba, (Bombay)—485 cwts rapeseed 1 401 cwts wheat ; 1,164 lbs tea, 877 cwts cotton unpressed, 493 cwts wool unpressed.
S s Kistna, (Bombay)—862 cwts rapeseed, 2,086 cwts wheat, 1 cwt jowaree, 73 cwts barley, 399 corges skins, 508 cwts cotton unpressed.
S s Bagdad, (Bombay)—1,157 cwts rapeseed, 805 cwts wheat, 395 corges skins, 732 cwts cotton unpressed.
S s Branksome Hall, (Liverpool)—1,914 bales wool, 97,518 cwts wheat, 1,016 cwts mutter, 140 lbs. tea.
S s Etolia, (Bombay)—470 bales cotton, 2,442 cwts rapeseed, 4,856 cwts wheat, 569 cwts cotton unpressed, 360 cwts wool unpressed.
S s Aurora, (Hull)—83,550 cwts wheat.
S s Alacrity, (Marseilles)—2,779 cwts rapeseed, 4,215 cwts gingellyseed, 39,528 cwts wheat, 141 corges hides.
S s Ursa, (Port Said)—76,500 cwts wheat.
S s Aloedene, (Port Said)—68,993 cwts rapeseed.
S s Germania, (Port Said)—71,000 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

S s Drumfels, (Liverpool via Bombay)—200 pieces grey goods, 200 pieces prints.
S s Branksome Hall, (Liverpool via Bombay) 40 pieces prints.
S s Etolia, (Liverpool)—1,147 pieces grey goods, 350 pieces white goods.
S s Assyria, (Bombay)—1,200 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarn.
S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)— 66 pieces prints.
S s Cnycbasa, (London)—3,214 pieces grey goods, 2,159 pieces white goods, 9,431 pieces prints, 4,852 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.
S s Drachenfels, (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—1,126 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 22 cwts iron bars, &c, 498 cwt steel, 1 cwt spelter, 14 cwts, copper, 253 cwts yellow metal.
S s Stella (Port Said)—100 tons coal.
S s Purulia, (Bombay)—13,262 pieces grey goods, 2,492 pieces white goods, 2,720 pieces prints, 2,500 lbs grey yarns, 10,400 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 27 cwts copper, 2 cwts yellow metal.
S s Locksley Hall, (Liverpool via Bombay)—33,802 pieces grey goods, 4,043 pieces white goods, 9,459 pieces prints 5,010 lbs grey yarns, 5,200, lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 1,918 cwts iron bars, &c, 375 cwts steel, 1,299 tons coal, 120 tons coke.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—30,386 pieces grey goods, 18,183 pieces white goods, 7,191 pieces print, 4,709 lbs grey yarns, 8,960 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns 5 cwts steel, 5 cwts copper, 30 cwts yellow metal.
S s Astræa, (London via Bombay)—12,558 cwts steel, 251 cwts copper.
S s Congo, (Hull via Bombay)—3799 piece grey goods, 448 pieces white goods, 3,140 pieces prints, 16,000 lbs grey yarns, 4,900 lbs grey yarns.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5.

Piers, Captain, 10 Bo L I, on leave, from Poona.
Symons, Lt-Col, Bo 2nd York L I, from duty, from Deolali.

AUGUST 6.

Weir, Lt, Bo 2nd R. Irish Rifles, off leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Peacock, Lt, Bo R A, on leave, to Adyar.

AUGUST 7.

Temple, Col, Beng Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Pearse, Lt Col, Bo R A, on leave, to Satara.
Edwards, Lt, 4th Beng Cav, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 10th August, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
Fort Head Quarters.
Wednesday, 12th instant, 6-30 p.m., Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head quarters.
Tuesday, 11th instant, and Thursday, 13th instant, 5-45 p.m., Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 10th August, 1891.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding school on Tuesday, the 11th, and Thursday, the 13th Instant, at 7 a.m., precisely.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. HEATHEM, Maj. & Adjt, B. V. R

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

113-91—Shamrao P—Dharmajee Shimnyajee Nakwa vs Maya Bhika and others—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.
Short Causes.
302-91—Tyabjee and D—Jacob Ellias Sassoon and others vs Ibahimtulla Janmahomed—Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.
368-88—Craigie L and O—Kessowjee Damodhur Jairam vs. Wagjee Korejee and another—Little, S. F. and N.
Postponed Long causes.
249-91—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peermahomed vs Mirza Mahomed Ismail Beg and another—Part heard.
253-91—In person—Raghunath Ramchunder vs Sunker Ramchunder—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)
For Consent Decree.

F A little, for Govrenment—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and P G de Souza and others—Chalk W and S, and Mulji B B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

18-91—Conroy and I B—James Hill and others vs Narron Javat—Tyabjee and D—Part heard.
674-90—J C Cama for pauper—Amina bibi vs Shaik Adum bin Shabudin—Wadia and G.
240-87—J C Cama—Hurrilal Jamnadas vs Mooljee Ghigha and others—Wadia and G, Pestonjee and R, and Macfarlane E and H.
517-90—Nanu and H—Allibhoy Jeewanjee and others vs Shaik Tyebbhoy Abdoolabhoy—Payne G and S.
428-90—E Wilkin—Nensey Dowjee and another vs Bai Gangabai—Payne G and S.
32-91—Little S F and N—Gokuldas Madhowjee vs Dossa Kirpal and others—Roughton and B.
672-90—In person—A pauper—Salema homed bin Khanmahomed vs Rahimabai and others—In person and J C Cama.
696-90—M H Khan for pauper—Mahadeo Parashram Mandker vs Gunput Crushnarao—In person.
515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhungwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essu—In person.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 7th August, 1891.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·663
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind*	SW, WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	422
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during month	2·15
„ year	48·82
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th Aug.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 8.

10 p.m.	79·4

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	80·0

It pays to use SAPOLIO in all cleaning, for "Thrift and Cleanliness are twin brothers." SAPOLIO is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it in house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE AND SONS, Hornby Row, Fort.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERRVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi.....	29·518	Clam	4	85·1	79·1	85	0·28	14·36	—0·57
Agra	29·580	S W	4	86·6	77·4	91	0·08	8·45	—8·18
Cawnpore..	29·553	N E	3	84·0	...	96	2·00	7·45	...
Allahabad .	29·513	Clam	2	96·5	78·1	95	0·19	8·12	—10·54
Jhansi	29·550	N N W	4	88·4	75·7	83	0·56	6·48	—15·73
Jacobabad..	29·518	Clam	5	103·0	83·0	22	..	0·10	—1·89
Karachi....	29·539	S W	15	86·0	79·7	83	..	0·01	—4·36
Ajmere....	29·597	W	8	88·2	77·1	76	...	4·14	—8·77
Deesa.....	29·619	W N W	18	88·7	77·3	82	..	9·64	—5·31
Rajkote ..	29·643	S W	18	87·4	75·7	93	..	22·79	+1·93
Veraval ..	29·672	W S W	3	81·3	78·2	89	..	...	...
Neemuch..	29·625	W S W	14	83·8	73·1	86	..	7·51	—9·50
Jubbulpur..	29·627	W S W	5	79·9	73·1	92	0·07	38·43	+2·30
Hoshangabad	29·684	S W	2	78·2	73·1	96	0·21	27·47	—5·98
Khandwa..	29·663	W	9	81·7	75·8	84	...	16·78	—0·72
Raipur	29·604	W S W	14	82·5	74·1	97	0·39	29·00	—2·62
Nagpoor ..	29·632	W	7	81·9	74·4	87	0·02	22·27	—5·35
Amraoti ..	29·673	W N W	11	82·4	72·9	84	..	12·75	—7·42
Akola	29·678	N W	7	85·1	73·3	86	..	14·65	—4·26
Surat	29·678	W S W	F	85·0	78·0	91	0·11	42·12	+15·46
Malegaon..	29·733	W S W	8	79·9	71·3	90	0·12	9·05	—1·74
Bombay ..	29·738	W	20	83·7	77·3	86	0·12	48·66	—3·41
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·766	W	14	77·8	69·5	94	0·16	9·99	—2·27
Sholapore .	29·780	W S W	15	92·7	71·0	74	0·06	3·86	—7·98
Ratnagiri..	29·798	W S W	15	84·4	73·9	87	0·88	69·05	—2·26
Belgaum ..	29·805	W S W	5	73·8	67·3	95	1·63	28·03	+1·66
Goa.....	29·823	W	12	84·1	73·4	87	0·37	39·72	..
Karwar....	29·850	S W	7	83·7	73·8	81	1·14	51·32	—31·23
Mangalore.	29·894	Calm	3	86·4	73·9	91	0·12	64·67	—13·77
Calicut	29·913	N E	5	83·8	73·5	86	0·26	62·06	—6·65
Cochin	29·928	E N E	M	86·3	75·6	83	..	46·19	—10·28
Bangalore..	29·902	W S W	10	82·2	64·9	74	..	11·80	+3·39
Secunderabad	29·760	W	16	88·7	71·3	79	0·07	5·29	—7·79
Masulipatm.	29·737	W N W	3	93·7	80·0	78	0·04	16·48	—1·59
Bellary	29·811	W	15	91·5	73·8	66	..	2·66	—1·17
Cudapah..	29·892	N W	..	99·2	79·9	59	..	4·10	—3·79
Madras	29·781	W N W	15	99·8	81·1	55	..	1·83	—5·68
Coimbatore	29·868	S W	7	87·8	73·3	74	..	2·18	—0·84
Trichinopely	29·832	W N W	17	98·6	79·3	54	...	0·72	—3·07
Negapatam	29·816	W N W	6	98·1	77·7	58	...	1·37	—2·86
Colombo, (7th Aug.)	29·914	W	14	85·5	75·5	71	...	15·19	—0·41

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·20 (67·47) ; E. G. H,=0·15 (54·37) : C. P. H.=0·00 (54·56) ; C. P.=0·12 (48·60).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes during the past 24 hours have again been generally small except in Sind, where a brisk rise has taken place. The general distribution remains unaltered, and baric gradients are moderately steep. The barometer reads slightly in excess of the normal in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, at most stations in the Madras Presidency and also locally at Ratnagiri and Karwar, and is below the mean elsewhere. Abnormals indicate that the depression noticed yesterday far to the eastwards of Raipur is moving in a north-westerly direction, and its centre seems to be approaching the North-West Provinces near Allahabad. They also show that the area of low pressure over Sind noticed in yesterday's report still lies there, but is now filling up. Winds at most stations in the Central and North-West Provinces have a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while on the Malabar Coast they have shifted to north-east. Over the rest of the country, they remain much the same as yesterday. The force has been strong at Karachi, Rajkot, Deesa, Raipur, Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning a velocity of 24 miles an hour is reported from Rajkot, 20 from Bombay, 18 from Scounderabad, 16 from Poona and Karachi, 14 from Ajmere, Jubulpore and Amraoti, and 12 from Neemuch, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa and Karwar. The maximum temperature variations continue to be generally small except at Madras, Negapatam and Mangalore (4° to 5° above the mean), and at Delhi, Jubulpore, Nagpur and Amraoti (4° to 6° below the mean). The night temperature is fairly normal in all districts. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (65°). Humidity has changed by small amounts in all districts, and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. There has been general rain in the Punjab, the North-West-Provinces, the Bombay Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast (except at Cochin). At Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam there have been light to moderate showers. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay continues to be steeper than usual, more particularly between Karwar and Bombay, where it is nearly twice its average strength ; conditions are, therefore, very favourable for more rain. In the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, at the reporing stations in the Bombay Presidency, Berar and Central India, the general weather conditions are favourable—mostly so in the Punjab and the Central and North-West Provinces. In the Madras Presidency the cloud proportion and humidity show a slight increase, and indicate the probability of a few light local and scattered showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The barometer has fallen slowly at a few stations in Behar, North-West Provinces, East Punjab and Peninsula, but risen elsewhere; briskly over Burma and the head of the bay and the Indus Valley. The depression over North-East India is moving very slightly to the north-westward. The depression over North-West India is less marked than yesterday and the gradients are slighter. Winds are blowing from normal monsoon directions in most parts of the country. The force is normal in the bay and above the average on the west coast. Temperature has generally fallen except in central stations and mean below normal, except in Sind, Rajputana, and Madras. Rain general except to the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Carnatic, where only scattered showers have fallen. Montgomery, however, received three inches. The amounts have been generally moderate

AUG. 9.

The barometer has risen everywhere, the change being generally brisk ; the depression continued to advance north-westward, and the centre now between Allahabad and Lucknow. Winds are cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depression and northerly over North Punjab. Elsewhere the directions are fairly normal. Force has risen quickly at the head of Bay, Temperature has generally decreased except in the Central Provinces, and the mean temperature is below normal except in Sind, Rajputana, and Madras. Rain is general except in Madras and Sind. Amounts are generally moderate.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, AUG. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, with the mails of 31st July, arrived here from Bombay at 1-30 a.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, AUG. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy (extra), left here for Bombay this afternoon.

MADRAS, AUG. 8.

H. M. S. Blanche left southward this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 8.

H. M. S. Marathon sailed for Bombay.

AUG. 9.

N. H. L. mail steamer Braunchweig from Bremen, and A. H. L. mail steamer Thisbe from China arrived.
French mail steamer Niemen from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 5 3-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 96
3 per cent. French Rentes 95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 78
4½ per cent. „ 76½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106½
Bar Silver 45½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton ..... 32,000 bales.
„ „ Surats ..... 2,000 „
„ Imports of Cotton ..... 17,000 „
„ „ Surats .... „
Stock of Cotton ..... 997,000 „
„ „ Surats ..... 114,000 „
Stock in London ..... 18,000 „

NOTICES.

PARISIAN PERFUMES
BY
GELLE FRERES, PARIS.

Eau de Cologne "Regina."
Eau de Lavande "Regina"
Regina Bouquet
Paris-Caprice
"Mikado"

An Instantaneous Dye for the Hair and Beard. (Guaranteed Inoffensive.)
NIGRITINE
Black, Light and Dark Brown.

Assorted Perfumes.
Glycerine Tooth-Paste.

Sole Agents,
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinion of the Medical Press. "We have prescribed them in cases of Chronic Constipation, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily."—The Lancet, Oct. 27th, 1888.
THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.
Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL, (Sole Proprietor),
WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says :—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."
Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.
MADAME MARIE ROZE (the renowned Singer) says :—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get ;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these ;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills ;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away ;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and stay with me,
I new from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
SOLE WHO

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's

Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

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Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Cº; *Paris*, Chassaing & Cº, 8, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messers CHASSAING & Cº (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

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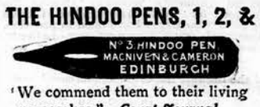

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GOLD MEDAL:

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

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Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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*NOTE.—*The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

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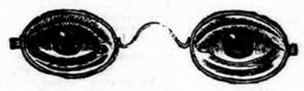

DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles* it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

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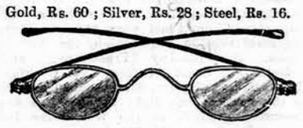
Gold, Rs. 60; Silver, Rs. 28; Steel, Rs. 16.



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SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

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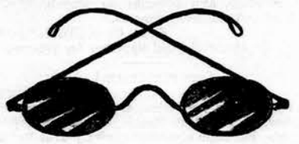

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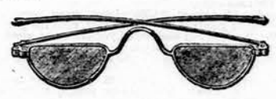

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Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted	„ 22, 25
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Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kinds spectacles are the most comfortable.

Repairs, &c., receive prompt and careful attention.

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